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This Week

By M. I. N. I.

All reports reveal the gallant conduct of the Americans involved in the Panay disaster. Apparently the palm goes to Capt. Frank N. Roberts, Inf., USA, assistant military attache, whose "courage, leadership, unselfishness and refusal to be beaten," are lauded by the secretary of our embassy. I bespeak especial recognition for you, Captain.

The Gridiron Club and its guests, including the President, the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, rose as one man in salute of General Pershing at its annual dinner last Saturday night. An unprecedented tribute showing the high esteem in which the General is held by the Nation and its officials and outstanding citizens.

Representative Ludlow is finding it a long, long road between introduction of a constitutional amendment for a referendum on war and its ratification. Ethiopia and China are examples of what happens to people who fail to realize they live in a world of nations covetous for territory and trade. It is safe to predict that the end of the Ludlow effort will be what it deserves, oblivion.

Col. Charles Lindbergh, Air-Res., attended the meeting this week of the National Advisory Board on Aeronautics. His advice and views were welcomed by his associates.

Nice assignment for Col. Irving J. Phillipson. He goes from the 30th Infantry, with its regrets, to the post of Chief of Staff of the Hawaiian Division. Perhaps there is a Star ahead, Colonel!

In the midst of his onerous duties, Admiral Yarnell thoughtfully found time to remember that a predecessor in command of the Asiatic Fleet was Rear Adm. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the moment the 50th birthday of the latter was being celebrated in Washington he received a cable from Shanghai tendering the compliments and regards of the commander-in-chief of the Far Eastern naval forces. A tactful and deserved action.

Lt. Col. Xenophon H. Price, Corps of Engineers, who assisted General Pershing in the erection of the Battle Monuments in France, has been transferred to New York City as assistant to the District Engineer there. Colonel Price, I am told, handled his work in France to the entire satisfaction of the General.

A pleasant but exacting mission has been confided to Comdr. Joseph R. Redman, USN, who will go to Cairo to represent the Navy at the World Radio Conference. In these days of broadcasting and wireless, numerous problems of international importance call for solution. As an expert in this matter Commander Redman unquestionably will safeguard our naval interests.

Greetings to the Services

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL extends best wishes to the Armed Services for a joyous Christmas and a happy and profitable New Year. We are pleased to transmit the following greetings of the season:

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, *Commander-in-Chief*: "To the Army and Navy: I wish to extend to each of you my best wishes for a happy holiday season. The preservation of the peace and security of America is a cause to which you are devoting your lives. By your steadfast devotion to duty you have earned the deep appreciation and sincere gratitude of all our people. I hope that your Christmas will be filled with good cheer and that the New Year will bring to each of you an abundance of happiness."

HON. HARRY H. WOODBRING, *Secretary of War*: "My very best wishes for a happy holiday season are extended to the members of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. May your Christmas be filled with joy and may the New Year bring to each of you continued health and happiness."

HON. CLAUDE A. SWANSON, *Secretary of the Navy*: "It is a pleasure to extend to the officers, men and families of our services at home and abroad my sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas."

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, *Chief of Staff, USA*: "I wish to extend my personal Christmas greetings to each member of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves. The past year has witnessed a marked improvement in the morale and efficiency of all components of our army. This has been due to the loyalty and devotion of every member of the service. I trust that each will enjoy a Christmas filled with good cheer and a New Year blessed with happiness."

REAR ADM. RUSSEL R. WAESCHE, *Commandant, United States Coast Guard*: "I take sincere pleasure in extending personally to the officers, men, and civilian employees, of the Coast Guard, and their families, heartiest Christmas greetings and best wishes for the coming New Year."

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE F. LEACH, *NGUS, President, National Guard Association of the United States*: "To the personnel of the National Guard of the United States and to the other components of our National Defense we send our best wishes for a happy Christmas season and for a pleasant and profitable New Year."

COL. WILLIAM B. ROSEVEAR, JR., *FA-RES., National President Reserve Officers Association of the United States*: "I take advantage of the season to convey the Christmas greetings of the Reserve Officers Association to all components of the Military and Naval establishment of the United States. The members of our Association are proud of their role in National Defense, and they appreciate the interest, support, and cooperation which has been given the Organized Reserves this year."

CAPT. L. W. HESSELMAN, *USNR, National President United States Naval Reserve Officers Association*: "The members of the United States Naval Reserve Officers Association are glad to avail themselves of your courtesy to convey Holiday Greetings to your readers. We extend best wishes to our brothers in Service of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and their civilian components."

Leaders Confer on Selection

Senator David I. Walsh, D. of Mass., and Representative Carl Vinson, D. of Ga., chairmen of the Naval Affairs Committee of the two houses of Congress conferred this week on the naval selection situation.

Following the meeting, Senator Walsh said they had agreed to meet again when the regular session opens in January, but declined to further comment on the conference. Plans for handling the perplexing selection question this winter were discussed. It is understood, but if anything definite was decided, it was not revealed.

Senator Walsh has stated that he plans to have his committee study selection with a view toward getting through some legislation at the next session. It (Please turn to Page 314)

Propose Auto Allowance Survey

Representative J. Joseph Smith, D. of Conn., proposed this week that the War Department make a survey of the use of officers' privately owned automobiles on Government business so that full facts would be at hand in connection with Congressional consideration of proposals to authorize payment of an automobile allowance.

"The question of the use of personnel automobiles in place of official cars is something to be looked into by Congress," said Mr. Smith, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee. "There has been considerable agitation in the matter, but we haven't sufficient facts at present. A survey of the situation should be made by the War Department and a report submitted to the Military Committee so that (Please turn to Page 326)

Panay Apologies Save Dangerous Situation

It is now apparent that only the promptness with which the Japanese government, its officials and people, apologized and expressed regret for the bombing of the gunboat Panay and the Standard Oil steamers she was escorting, prevented the outrage from becoming a matter of dangerous consequence in the relations of the two countries.

The news of the unwarranted attack upon the Panay and her convoy reached Washington officially on Sunday night, December 12, and the next day the Japanese Ambassador called at the State Department, denounced the action of the Japanese aviators as a "blunder," expressed deep regret, promised immediate reparation, and pledged that similar incidents would not occur in the future. Like expressions were uttered by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, who immediately drove to the American Embassy and conferred with the American Ambassador. The President, knowing the value of a pledge from the Emperor, requested that the facts about the attack be conveyed to His Majesty, expecting as a result to receive assurances which would be absolutely binding upon the Japanese Army and Navy operating in China.

According to official advices, Rear Admiral Tetsuo Matsuami, chief of the Japanese naval air force, which was responsible for the bombing of the Panay, has been relieved and ordered to Tokyo, and like action is expected in the case of the officers commanding the platoons that machine gunned the gunboat. That the punishment will go farther than relief is fully anticipated in Washington. The salutes to the dead projected by the Japanese, the plans to replace the Panay, the contributions coming from school children and the sailors of the Japanese Fleet, are regarded as further indication of the attitude of the Japanese people, and as such are welcomed in Washington.

What is concerning the officials here is not only the destruction of the Panay, the deaths which occurred and the sufferings of the survivors, but the danger of future incidents which will imperil the relations of the two countries. The President is hopeful that the assurances that such incidents will be guarded against will be observed. However, there is always present in connection with battle operations the chance of subordinate officers disobeying or going beyond their instruction. It was in order to impress upon such officers the importance of strict respect for Americans and their property that action was taken in the case of Rear Admiral Matsuami. In the light of such action, of the apologies made and the steps taken to provide reparation, and the friendly attitude of the Japanese people, including sailors and civilians, the Administration can do no more, it is now said, than to pursue a policy of watchful waiting.

Beyond the Panay incident, blunder as it was, to quote Ambassador Saito, (and worse, therefore, than a crime), there is the matter of the fate of China. Japan now is in occupation of both Capitals, (Please turn to Page 311)

Infantry Still the Decisive Factor in Warfare, Say Newspaper Editors

In his annual report, General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, made a clear pronouncement of military opinion, formulated by observation in Spain and China, that the Infantry is still the final arbiter on the field of battle, that aircraft and tanks can help the Infantry, but not replace it. Below are a few editorials on the subject that have appeared in the nation's papers.

The New York City, *Sun*, writes, "For many years it has been a fundamental American military doctrine that the infantryman is the final arbiter of battle. That doctrine General Malin Craig asserts again in his report as Chief of Staff. Operations in Spain and China alike show, in his opinion, that neither the airplane nor the tank is more than a valuable auxiliary to the foot soldier, and that only the infantry can gain and hold a decisive advantage in land operations.

"It should be remembered that though General Craig reiterates a doctrine of considerable age, he speaks of an infantry force far different from the World War infantry, a force more mobile, with greater fire power, with more powerful auxiliaries at call. The recent field test of the proposed infantry division demonstrated how mobile an infantry division can be made by full use of automotive equipment. The improved fire power of the infantry cannot be so well demonstrated in field exercises, but that there has been a great increase in fire power since the World War brooks no denial. Tanks and airplanes, despite the fact that defense has tended to keep step with offense, are such valuable auxiliary arms that the tendency to consider them decisive factors in warfare is excusable.

"Equipment and organization and disposition of the Infantry can change profoundly without these changes affecting the fundamental truth that the infantryman is the man who wins battles."

"Make way for the infantryman 'when the guns begin to shoot,'" says the Washington, D. C., *Star*. "Between wars, the rest of the world is apt to lose sight of him, an obscure, drab figure drilling at remote Army posts. The public eye turns to more glamorous figures and more thrilling developments in the art of armed combat. Every now and then, somebody predicts that the foot soldier's day is over, that airplanes and tanks will render him superfluous. The infantryman continues to peel potatoes and pick up cigarette butts, and as soon as another war breaks out he is just as important as he was in the last one. Just now, says General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, he is the backbone of the conflicts in Spain and China. Airplanes have improved miraculously in twenty years. Tanks, big guns and transports of today make their forerunners of World War days seem almost ante diluvian. The infantryman has changed little. Perhaps he has somewhat better arms, better transport, and let us hope, better shoes and a lighter pack. But his methods are essentially the same as they were in the armies of Hannibal.

"For war in its final analysis becomes a combat between two men on foot, armed with whatever is nearest at hand. And those two men will always be infantrymen. The infantry is the fist of Mars. He may scowl, shout, threaten, kick with artillery, tank and airplane. But the blow with the fist is what hurts.

"Least of all its arms of defense can a nation afford to neglect its infantry or underrate its importance. It is the force that ultimately must be depended upon, however colorless it may appear in peace-time. It is the fundamental of war. All other arms are adjuncts to it."

The Philadelphia, *Ledger* comments, "Wars are still fought in the dirt, despite the recent developments in aerial and mechanized warfare. According to the annual report of General Malin Craig, observations of current wars in Spain and China show that airplanes and tanks are still merely valuable auxiliaries to the infantry, but that neither of these arms can bring about a decision in land warfare.

"The theory has been put forward by some military experts that both airplanes and tanks might usefully be employed fighting battles of their own. General Craig is convinced that these weapons can be used only to support the movements of foot soldiers, and that any other use is merely a waster of time and material.

"Along with the development of airplanes and mechanized forces it is necessary also to improve the defenses against these two arms. General Craig calls for bigger and better anti-aircraft guns and anti-tank guns, along with a wide distribution of these weapons to units no larger than regiments. The doughboy is still our mainstay on land and still performs the most important as well as the hardest job in winning wars."

The New York, *Times*, praises the infantry, saying, "We have, perhaps, become accustomed to their loyal and quiet service that we have forgotten that like their British brother-in arms they, too, have their human problems and needs. Now, and for some years past one of the most pressing of these problems has been for the provision of adequate livable pensions for enlisted men physically incapacitated in the line of duty; still another is the restoration of the re-enlistment allowance which was dropped in 1933 and has never been restored, and a third is an increase in pay.

"It may be difficult to reconcile these needs with an ever increasing necessity for governmental economy, but with the cooperation of the War Department, Congress ought to give its attention to the problem of providing some adequate measure of security for these men who are the backbone of our army."

The Washington, D. C., *Post*, writes, "In one extremely important particular however, the nature of war has not changed at all. Now, as heretofore, the backbone of every army remains the infantry, and in the last analysis wars are still won or lost by foot soldiers regardless of the aid they may receive from the new instruments of warfare such as tanks, airplanes, etc.

"That is the lesson which war officers all over the world, including our own, have learned from the fighting in China and Spain. Those contests have been, in professional eyes, excellent proving grounds of new war making devices and novel tactics.

"In other words the decision in war now, as in the past, rests with the commander who 'gets there fastest with the mostest men.'"

The Baltimore, Md., *Sun*, says, "Thus expert military opinion adds to the dead heap of rejected notions not only the imagined pictures of great cities blown to dust by aerial bombs and populations smothered instantly in poison gases—pictures which undoubtedly have been overdrawn by well-intentioned opponents of war—but also the idea that new weapons have revolutionized strategy to such an extent that another great war would be a short one of swift, sudden devastating blows delivered by air armadas, followed by rapid movements of a fast 'armored cavalry' that would clinch the decision. Instead we seem to be told by implication that the sheer weight of mass armies will once again determine the outcome."

FD Eligible List

Following is a list of enlisted men of the Finance Department eligible for promotion to next higher grade based upon eligibility established under the provisions of Finance Bulletin No. 3, dated Jan. 10, 1936.

This list will be used to fill vacancies occurring between Jan. 1, 1938 and Dec. 31, 1938. Vacancies occurring to and including Dec. 31, 1937 will be filled by promotion from the promotion lists for the calendar year 1937. (Date of expiration of eligibility follows names.)

Promotion To Master Sergeant

1. Wolford, Otto, Dec. 31, 1940.
2. Adams, Frank, Dec. 31, 1940.
3. Sachs, Adolph J., Dec. 31, 1938.
4. Workinger, William C., Dec. 31, 1939.
5. Johnson, Matthe, Dec. 31, 1938.
6. Myers, Raymond H., Dec. 31, 1939.
7. Farley, Matthew B., Dec. 31, 1939.
8. Engle, Byron E., Dec. 31, 1940.
9. Ludwig, Paul R., Dec. 31, 1938.
10. Barnes, Kenneth C., Dec. 31, 1939.
11. Murray, John J., Dec. 31, 1940.
12. Johnson, William E., Dec. 31, 1940.
13. Whittet, Willard A., Dec. 31, 1939.
14. Allen, James E., Dec. 31, 1939.
15. Storey, Luther R., Dec. 31, 1939.
16. Toups, Arthur L., Dec. 31, 1938.
17. Thomas, Elmer S., Dec. 31, 1940.
18. Stonefield, Carl W., Dec. 31, 1938.
19. Taggart, Samuel J., Dec. 31, 1938.
20. Jeffrey, Bernard, Dec. 31, 1939.
21. Lawrence, Paul H., Dec. 31, 1940.
22. Anderson, Norman D., Dec. 31, 1938.
23. DeLuna, Carlos, Dec. 31, 1938.
24. Hale, Milton B., Dec. 31, 1938.
25. Price, Carter O., Dec. 31, 1939.
26. Westerman, Edward J., Dec. 31, 1938.
27. Stoddard, Charles W., Dec. 31, 1939.
28. Edelman, Maurice, Dec. 31, 1940.
29. Friedenthal, Ralph F., Dec. 31, 1940.

Promotion to Technical Sergeant

1. Roe, William T., Dec. 31, 1940.
2. Brazier, Kelly L., Dec. 31, 1938.

3. Kennedy, James H., Dec. 31, 1938.
4. Espenshade, Paul S., Dec. 31, 1938.
5. Viers, Madison B., Dec. 31, 1939.
6. Wiener, Sylvan, Dec. 31, 1939.
7. Schneider, Albert C., Dec. 31, 1939.
8. Holt, Aubrey J., Dec. 31, 1938.
9. DeVaughn, Andrew J., Dec. 31, 1939.
10. Fennell, James, Dec. 31, 1939.
11. Melnick, Carl J., Dec. 31, 1939.
12. Lucey, Edward, Dec. 31, 1938.
13. Coennen, George A., Dec. 31, 1939.
14. Ballard, Omer O., Dec. 31, 1940.
15. Hinkley, Olin T., Dec. 31, 1938.
16. Lantz, Warren, Dec. 31, 1938.
17. Fortress, Edward, Dec. 31, 1940.
18. Finkle, Thomas H., Dec. 31, 1938.
19. Forsberg, Carl R., Dec. 31, 1939.
20. Purvis, Otis, Dec. 31, 1939.
21. Volta, Alfred J., Dec. 31, 1940.
22. Cox, John T., Dec. 31, 1938.
23. Reese, Frederick W., Dec. 31, 1939.
24. Edgar, William A., Dec. 31, 1939.
25. McKay, Robert B., Dec. 31, 1938.
26. Rutherford, Valentine A., Dec. 31, 1938.
27. Burd, Clarence H., Dec. 31, 1939.
28. Greer, James F., Dec. 31, 1938.
29. Rehling, Ben, Dec. 31, 1939.
30. Shipnough, Grady L., Dec. 31, 1939.
31. Yurak, Morris, Dec. 31, 1939.
32. Ryan, Leo F., Dec. 31, 1939.
33. Baday, Ambrolo, Dec. 31, 1939.
34. McClure, William H., Dec. 31, 1939.
35. Ingalls, Donald W., Dec. 31, 1940.
36. Wilson, Bryon C., Dec. 31, 1940.
37. Neill, Gilbert W., Dec. 31, 1940.

Promotion to Staff Sergeant

1. Marsh, Charles S., Dec. 31, 1938.
2. Breen, Joseph M., Dec. 31, 1938.
3. Bibe, Raymond E., Dec. 31, 1938.
4. Melton, Eugene R., Dec. 31, 1938.
5. Callaway, Brantley B., Dec. 31, 1938.
6. Swanson, Rudolph, Dec. 31, 1938.
7. Homan, Laurence K., Dec. 31, 1938.
8. Hall, Stephen, Dec. 31, 1938.
9. Colley, Tolby J., Dec. 31, 1938.
10. Hendricks, Stanley H., Dec. 31, 1938.
11. Davin, John H., Dec. 31, 1938.
12. Farmer, Grover C., Dec. 31, 1938.
13. Leighton, Phinney, Dec. 31, 1938.
14. Dewberry, Joseph M., Dec. 31, 1938.
15. Ramirez, Manuel, Dec. 31, 1938.
16. Van Wie, George L., Dec. 31, 1938.

17. Reguera, Cesario, Dec. 31, 1938.
18. Boland, James G., Dec. 31, 1938.
19. Sabo, Steve J., Dec. 31, 1938.
20. Malmburg, Raymond A., April 13, 1938.
21. Falsetta, Salvatore F., Dec. 31, 1938.
22. Schrankel, Philip, Dec. 31, 1938.
23. Manley, Pierce E., Dec. 31, 1938.
24. Williams, Harold H., Dec. 31, 1938.
25. Durham, George W., Dec. 31, 1938.
26. Johnson, Charles L., Dec. 31, 1938.
27. Nelson, Clifton W., Dec. 31, 1938.
28. Levin, Edward, Dec. 31, 1938.
29. Harris, Richard, Dec. 31, 1938.
30. Boyd, William L., Dec. 31, 1938.
31. Smith, Herbert B., Dec. 31, 1938.
32. Thompson, Jack C., Dec. 31, 1938.
33. Keeton, Ozo, Dec. 31, 1938.
34. Kelly, John P., Dec. 31, 1938.
35. Comings, James H., Dec. 31, 1938.
36. Gross, Reynolds C., Dec. 31, 1938.
37. Williams, Paul J., Dec. 31, 1938.
38. Needham, James T., April 13, 1938.
39. Casey, John J., Dec. 31, 1938.
40. Turner, Wayand G., April 13, 1938.
41. Franklin, Benjamin, Dec. 31, 1938.
42. Bellew, James M., Dec. 31, 1938.
43. Onkes, Homer C., Dec. 31, 1938.
44. Meadows, Moses, Dec. 31, 1938.
45. Mbslock, Raymond A., Dec. 31, 1938.
46. Anderson, Philip, Dec. 31, 1938.
47. Schau, Nile C., Dec. 31, 1938.
48. Fornes, Gene F., Dec. 31, 1938.
49. Persinger, John N., Dec. 31, 1938.
50. Wangler, Ambrose J., Dec. 31, 1938.
51. Shea, Stanley O., Dec. 31, 1938.
52. Shanahan, William H., Dec. 31, 1938.
53. Holmes, James F., April 13, 1938.
54. Moose, Alvin J., Dec. 31, 1938.
55. Feight, Richard R., Dec. 31, 1938.
56. Weiss, Thomas W., Dec. 31, 1938.
57. McWhorter, Hoke, Dec. 31, 1938.
58. Underwood, Clarence R., Dec. 31, 1938.
59. Rene, Lucien H., Dec. 31, 1938.
60. Schubert, Harold J., Dec. 31, 1938.
61. Sengle, Richard M., Dec. 31, 1938.
62. Palsrok, John, Dec. 31, 1938.
63. Burton, Lloyd, Dec. 31, 1938.
64. Gapsinski, Wesley, Dec. 31, 1938.
65. Wanat, John T., Dec. 31, 1938.
66. Schroeder, Arthur H., Dec. 31, 1938.
67. Martinez, Raphael, Dec. 31, 1938.
68. Milton, James A., Dec. 31, 1938.
69. Wilson, Clarence, Dec. 31, 1938.

USS Somers Commissioned

The 1,850-ton destroyer leader Somers, first of the new class of flotilla leaders, has been commissioned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The new destroyer, the ninth of her type, is slightly modified from her predecessors. She has a single large stack instead of two smaller ones, and she mounts twelve 21-inch torpedo tubes in stead of the eight carried by the other ships of her type. She also carries eight 5-inch double purpose guns, mounted in four light turrets.

The Somers has made several knots more speed than her assigned speed of 37½ knots in practice trials. Commanding officer of the Somers, took her over from Capt. Jonas H. Ingraham, captain of the Brooklyn Yard. The ship was named for Lt. Richard Somers, one of the heroes of the War with Tripoli in 1804.

The Panay Incident

(Continued from First Page)

Chinese Government troops are deprived of supplies, including munitions, and from now on must carry on substantially guerrilla warfare. At Peiping, the Japanese have set up a government of sympathetic Chinese, and doubtless will do the same in Nanking. It is entirely probable that they will occupy Canton, and place friendly Chinese in control of that city and the surrounding country. By thus establishing control of all of China, they run counter to the interests of western nations, including the United States, which is concerned for its nationals and its trade. The necessity of safeguarding these interests is realized by the President and the State Department, but no belligerent step regarding it has been taken. Reports have been current that the Fleet is to be sent to the Philippines, but there is no foundation for them. The plans for the Fleet remain unchanged; it is to conduct its maneuvers east of the Samoa-Aleutian Islands line, although the time for the maneuvers may be advanced. The extent of the participation of the Army in these maneuvers, so far as the defense of Hawaii, Alaska and the Aleutian Islands is concerned, has not yet been determined.

The steps taken by our government as well as by Great Britain, whose ships also were fired upon, have been as a result of "consultation." This means that while both nations are active independently, they are moving along parallel lines.

One of the Japanese expressions took the unprecedented form of a public apology by the Japanese Navy to the officers and men of the United States Navy. It was the first time in history that either of the armed forces of that nation ever had bowed before those of another. It also was announced that a detachment of Japanese sailors had been detailed to the spot where the Panay was sunk "to do honor to those killed in this regrettable occurrence."

News cables quoting eye witnesses to the effect that the attack was deliberate apparently were confirmed by official state department communications, for Secretary Hull on Dec. 16 let it be known that his information was that the Japanese military attacked the Panay at close range with machine guns while the vessel was sinking.

Reports spoke most highly of the conduct of the officers and crew of the Panay, particular mention being given to Capt. Frank N. Roberts, Inf., USA, assistant military attaché, into whose charge Commander Hughes had given the ship's company when he himself was wounded severely.

Ambassador Johnson sent to the State Department copies of reports he received from members of his staff aboard the Panay. George Atcheson, jr., secretary of the American Embassy in China, asserted that "by far the greatest credit for our escape from shore inland is due to Assistant Military Attaché Capt. Frank N. Roberts."

"The senior officers of the Panay," Atcheson reported, "were incapacitated by wounds, and Commander Hughes, with our hearty approval, asked Capt. Roberts to take charge of the ship's company. In addition to his other splendid qualities, his courage, leadership, unselfishness and refusal to be beaten can be described only in terms of highest praise, and made the organization and progress of our escape and expediting inland with 15 stretcher cases possible where otherwise it would have failed."

Atcheson also reported that he had "nothing but praise for J. Hall Paxton (also of the embassy staff), who ventured alone, wounded, into territory that was attacked, for the purpose of getting a message to you which would let it be known what had happened and which would prevent the further attack on us which we had strong evidence to believe was contemplated."

Dispatches from Shanghai yesterday told of the arrival there of the USS Oahu bearing the dead, wounded and uninjured survivors of the Panay. The Oahu was accompanied by the Japanese destroyers

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The Automotive Industry

Ways and means of making motor cars more safe and "livable" is the major task of the automobile industry, Mr. William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, told the Army Industrial College yesterday.

Making his annual visit to the school to give a lecture on "The Automotive Industry," Mr. Knudsen stated that modern day cars have reached a peak in performance and that progress during the next few years will be toward added safety and passenger comfort. Already great strides have been made with the all-metal body and safety glass, he said, and concentration now is on methods of relieving driver fatigue.

Mr. Knudsen was accompanied to Washington by Mr. L. P. Fisher, vice-president of the General Motors Company, who spoke following the General Motors' President's address. A large number of Army and Navy officers, including ranking officers of the War and Navy Department turned out for the lecture, in addition to the regular student officers.

Discussing conditions in the industry Mr. Knudsen said that despite the labor troubles of last winter the General Motors corporation probably will close the year with production "a bit better" than last year.

"Business continues good," he stated. "By September first we had made up the losses of the early part of the year. Production probably will top any year since 1929 and in truck production we will reach an all time high."

The strike last winter cost the company \$33,000,000 and 44 days production was lost. At one time, he said, 135,000 people were idle as the result of strikes in key factories. Following the signing of a contract with the union many "wildcat" strikes occurred, he added, but at the insistence of the company and as the result of the pressure of public opinion, these have been stopped and labor matters are now "fairly satisfactory."

"I think that the net result of the strike last winter, and our action since is that the 'sit-down' strike has gone by the board as far as the automobile industry is concerned," he predicted. Mr. Knudsen drew a laugh from his audience when, referring to conditions during the strike, he said, "the law was a bit rusty last year; for a while it seemed that the only thing one could be arrested for was parking on the wrong side of the street." Declaring that General Motors did not object to labor organizing, Mr. Knudsen said that it does insist that labor organizations should be responsible. Labor he said, is entitled to its share of the fruits of industry, but it must realize that the public and the stock holders are also entitled to a share.

"When capitalism dies," he added, "industry is due for a bad case of paralysis. That has been the occurrence in every country which has tried collectivism."

Discussing the present business recession, Mr. Knudsen said that he believes it was caused by a too rapid increase in prices in the early part of 1937 due to a belief that base prices could be increased without raising the cost of the finished product. This is possible only under a receding market, he declared. Prices of materials going into General Motors cars were up from 13 to 20 per cent this year, he said, while the sale price of the cars were only raised 8½ per cent.

The past year has been one of considerable expansion for General Motors, Mr. Knudsen said. The company has spent \$21,000,000 for machine tools and \$9,000,000 more for other tools. A total of 4,500,000 square feet of floor space was added to General Motors factories, he revealed. In car construction he said, the year has been one of consolidation of gains. Progress has been made in gear design and in the development of automatic transmission, he said. Welding is becoming more and more effective, he added.

Mr. Fisher, during his brief address, recalled the difficulties encountered by him and his brothers in getting the automobile industry to accept closed bodies. Both Ford and Chrysler opposed them at the start, he said. Also stressing the



MR. WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN
President of General Motors, who addressed the Army Industrial College on "The Automotive Industry" yesterday in Washington.

move to make future cars more safe, Mr. Fisher said he believes present day automobiles have too much speed.

President Grooms CCC

The following message received from the President has been sent to the Civilian Conservation Corps:

It is with a feeling of deep satisfaction that I extend Christmas and New Year greetings to the Corps. You and all the men who have served in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps in this and in past years, have cause to be proud of the splendid contribution you have made to the advancement of the national conservation program. No one could read the record of your accomplishments without a quickening of the sense of pride in all the fine things you have done. I hope that this, the fifth Christmas of the CCC, will be a happy one for all who have had a share in its program of conservation and aid to youth.

General MacArthur's Retirement

The retirement of General Douglas MacArthur, USA, effective the end of this month on his own application, was prompted by his desire to aid the promotion of junior officers in the Army, a statement printed in *The Volunteer*, a Philippine publication which arrived in this country this week.

The Volunteer also stated that the General would continue his work in the Philippines. "Now here in the Philippines engaged in the great task of building the Philippine National Defense," the article read, "General MacArthur announced he would continue as such after his retirement from the United States Army." No announcement to this effect has been made in this country. It was pointed out in Washington this week that it is believed General MacArthur could, if he desired, remain there as military adviser to President Quezon, even after his retirement becomes effective. It was recalled that Brig. Gen. Creed F. Cox, former chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who has been retired, is now serving as an adviser to the President of the Commonwealth.

General MacArthur's quoted statement, as it appeared in that publication, made no reference to continuing as adviser, stating:

"For the last two years, since the termination of my tour of duty as Chief of Staff of the United States Army, I have been contemplating retiring from active service in order to accelerate the promotion of junior officers. I have been a General Officer for approximately twenty years and I feel that it is only just to retire and clear the way for others. I will, of course, be just as available for war service when retired as I would be on the active list. I deem it a real privilege, during the last two years, to have been given an opportunity to be of service to the Filipino people, for whom I have an abiding affection and esteem. My thoughts and hopes will always be with them. I have not yet made definite plans for the future."

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY



The Adjutant General's Report

The 1936-37 Board for the Classification of Officers did not place any officers finally in Class B, it was stated in the annual report of Maj. Gen. Edgar G. Conley. The Adjutant General of the Army, made public this week.

The report showed that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, one officer was retired under provisions of Sec. 24b, National Defense Act, one was retired under the provisions of Sec. 5, act of July 31, 1935, after final classification in Class B, and two were restored to Class A. Action taken under the classification procedure during the fiscal year included the following:

Officers remaining provisionally in Class B, June 30, 1936: 4.

Officers remaining finally in Class B, June 30, 1936: 4.

Officers placed provisionally in Class B by 1936-37 board: 8.

On June 30, 1937 the cases of 4 officers placed provisionally in Class B were pending and none had been placed finally in Class B.

Army Extension Courses

General Conley reported that on March 31, 1937 there were 96,621 students enrolled in the Army Extension Course, this being an increase of 900 over the previous year. During the year 59,595 students completed a total of 142,740 subcourses, requiring 2,248,378 hours of instruction. The cost averaged \$1.74 per student.

Motion Picture Service

"The operation of the motion picture service continued to show gratifying results," the report stated, "there having been presented during the year 23,112 programs with a total attendance of 9,818,380, an increase of 1,185,980 over the previous maximum record. In line with constant efforts to improve the service generally, three new air-conditioned theaters and two open-air theaters were constructed at different posts; a building was converted into a theater at another post; and air-conditioning systems were installed at three other posts. More than 5,000 new chairs were purchased and 19 theaters were equipped with the latest sound-reproducing equipment. Four posts were added to the Army theater circuit, and on four different occasions motion picture entertainment was supplied to troops in the field.

"The Hostess Service employed 11 permanent hostesses throughout the fiscal year, and 23 temporary hostesses during the period of summer training camps. These employees preside at the hostesses houses and service clubs, where they render material aid in the conduct of various social activities."

The authorized strength of the Army as of June 30, 1937 was reported as:

Basic strength under Nat. Defense Act, as amended by the Acts of June 30, 1922 and Sept. 14, 1922.....	12,000
Increases authorized by:	
Act of July 2, 1926, 5 increments in Air Corps.....	403
Act of June 28, 1936, Corps of Engineers Thomson Act, first annual increment..	50
War Dept. Appropriation Act of 1936, Medical Dept.....	75

Total..... 12,713

The actual strength, however, was 12,187 officers.

Buy Pursuit Airplanes

Assistant Secretary of War Johnson announced this week the award of a contract for a service-test lot of thirteen P-37 Pursuit airplanes and the necessary spare parts, amounting in all to \$531,305.12.

The Curtiss P-37 Pursuit is an all-metal, low-winged single-engined, single-seater monoplane. It is similar to the P-36 Pursuit, of which 210 are now building for the Army Air Corps, except that it is designed for a liquid-cooled instead of an air-cooled engine with which the P-36 is powered.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

Memorial Flowers at USMA Chapel

Any person interested in the United States Military Academy, who has relatives or friends buried at West Point or elsewhere will find a very suitable memorial for those relatives or friends in an annual gift of flowers to be placed on the altar of the Cadet Chapel for some Sunday morning service. These flowers are furnished upon any Sunday selected by the donor or upon the nearest Sunday to that day if the selected date is already allotted to someone else. After the Chapel services are over, the flowers are sent to the Cadet Hospital where they give pleasure to the sick cadets.

Such a memorial can be provided for, annually, by the payment of \$4.00 on each occasion. By a single payment of \$100.00, flowers can be provided upon one Sunday a year for a period of twenty-five years, and for as much longer as the interest on the deposit will permit. The safety of such a donation is assured by placing it in a savings account in a National Bank covered by Federal Deposit Insurance.

Gifts of this kind are always welcome and it is thought that a number of graduates or others, who have been closely associated with West Point, may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to establish such memorials.

The decoration of the altar of the Chapel is under the supervision of the Altar Guild and anyone desiring to establish a memorial as above described, may send a check for the amount involved to Mrs. C. L. Fenton, Treasurer Chapel Flower Fund, West Point, New York.

Army Nominations

The following Army nominations were sent to the Senate, Dec. 10:

Promotions

To be colonels—R. E. M. Goolrick, AC, Marshall Magruder, FA, W. P. Boatwright, OD, J. P. Smith, CAC, G. R. Koehler, Inf., O. S. Wood, Inf., A. M. Burdett, JAGD, E. K. Smith, CAC.

To be lieutenant colonels—D. J. Page, FA, J. N. Caperton, Cav., Harrison Herman, Cav., F. C. Scofield, CAC, G. J. Newgarden, Jr., Inf., J. F. Goodman, Inf., F. E. Gallagher, CAC, B. L. Flanigan, CAC, R. K. Whitson, Inf.

To be majors—Clay Anderson, CE, V. C. DeVotie, Inf., W. A. Platta, QMC, R. E. deRussy, QMC, I. B. Warner, FA, Clyde Grady, Inf., E. M. George, QMC, H. J. Brooks, Inf., M. E. Jones, Inf., G. H. Rarey, Inf., J. E. Uhrig, Inf., S. R. Goodwin, Cav., G. W. Ames, CAC, A. W. Brock, Jr., AC.

To be lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps—A. G. Heilman, L. K. Patterson, C. R. Mueller, C. F. Davis, C. M. Reddig, W. J. Carroll.

To be captains, Medical Corps—J. T. B. Strode, P. H. Leach, R. C. House.

To be lieutenant colonel, Dental Corps—D. S. Lockwood.

To be captain, Dental Corps—J. L. Bernier.

To be captain, Veterinary Corps—V. W. McGinnis.

To be chaplains with the rank of lieutenant colonel—T. J. Lennan, C. S. Harkey.

Appointments

To be first lieutenants in the Medical Corps—Joseph Pease Russell, Elmer Deloss Gay, Erling Severre Fugels, Paul Alexander Padon, David Fisher, Henry McClellan Greenleaf, Robert Reed Kelley, Henry George Mochling, Henry Armand Kind, John Henry Taber, George John Matt, Patrick Ignatius McShane, Louis Samuel Leland, Andres Gilberto Oliver, Earl Cranston Lowry, Eugene Richard Inwood, Kirk Shepard, Clifford Lewis Graves, Clark Batchelder Williams, John Robert Woodruff, Walter Joseph Reedy, William Clark Cooper, Henry Clay Vedder, George Zaikan, Albert Willard Kuske, Leon Joseph Numainville, Jay James Palmer, William Maurice Jackson.

Transfer

To QMC—Capt. Joseph B. Daugherty, Inf.

U. of Va. Men in Army

The accomplishments of University of Virginia graduates in the Army was emphasized by Assistant Secretary of War Johnson in an address Dec. 10 at a meeting of the Richmond Alumni Chapter of the University. Mr. Johnson also gave a description of the educational system in the general and special service schools.

Mr. Johnson said:

Thanks to Col. E. E. Warner McCabe, who attended the University almost forty years ago, the Army is able to follow closely the latest developments on the battlefields of China and Spain. As head of the Military Intelligence Division of the United States Army, he has the responsibility of keeping the War Department informed of the progress and the development of the art of war in all the battle sectors of the world. What happens on the outskirts of Shanghai and Madrid, on the rolling plains of northern China, and in the rugged hills of the Spanish peninsula may have a very important bearing on our own military tactics, organization, weapons and equipment.

It is probably in the Medical Department where graduates of the University of Virginia today are most prominent. There is Col. Joseph F. Siler, class of 1898, whose fame not only as a medical officer but as a scientist has gone far beyond the military profession and the territorial limits of this country. Colonel Siler is a world renowned authority on pellagra, dengue and other tropical diseases. During the World War he was in charge of the laboratory service of the American Expeditionary Forces. To his untiring zeal and high professional attainments, the War Department attributed invaluable service in the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases among our troops and so stated in the citation accompanying the award to him of a Distinguished Service Medal. Today, he is on duty at the Army Medical Center at the Walter Reed General Hospital.

In another prominent position in the Medical Department of the United States Army is Col. James D. Fife, M. D., class of 1897, the Assistant to The Surgeon General. Colonel Fife combines with his medical knowledge a distinct aptitude for problems of administration which not only the medical service but the whole War Department has used to advantage. After the World War he helped lay the foundations for the Army's plan of procurement of supplies and mobilization of industry for war. During the World War, he served with distinction with the British Expeditionary Forces in command of a base hospital and later in an administrative capacity took charge of hospital planning and construction. This work required constant cooperation with the French authorities, with the General Staff and with the engineers. He performed these multifarious duties with such conspicuous ability that he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Here in Richmond there is stationed Lt. Col. Edwin B. Maynard of the class of 1908,

who is in charge of the ROTC training at the Medical College of Virginia. Colonel Maynard, too, had a distinguished record during the World War and was awarded a Silver Star Citation and a Purple Heart decoration. Confident in his ability and his promise for future useful service in the Army, the War Department, shortly after the World War, detailed him to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to take a course of instruction and there, in 1924, he received his degree as Doctor of Public Health.

Without attempting to give you a complete chronicle of all the University of Virginia officers in the Army, let me mention a few other names that have come to my attention in Washington.

There is Maj. John Nash, Field Artillery, class of 1910, who is the Adjutant of the 10th Field Artillery at Ft. Myer, Virginia. There is Capt. Eugene W. Caffey, class of 1933, whom the Army detailed to the law school in 1930 and whose success, first as a student and later as a Judge Advocate, encouraged the War Department to send others for similar instruction. Shortly after his graduation, the Army sent Capt. Albert W. Johnson, who graduated in 1937, and now is detailed for duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

Today, there are three other Army officers attending the University of Virginia law school. Upon the completion of their course, two of them will be assigned to duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department. The third will go to West Point to teach the cadets of the United States Military Academy law and courts martial procedure. At West Point, he will find that the head of the law department is another University of Virginia man, Lt. Col. William M. Connor, class of 1923.

Medical Officers Meet

The December meeting of the Medical Department officers residing in Washington and vicinity will be held at the Sternberg Auditorium (Center Wing, School Building), Army Medical Center, at 8:00 P. M., Monday, December 20, 1937.

Dr. Dean Lewis, Professor of Surgery, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, and Surgeon-in-Chief at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, will talk.

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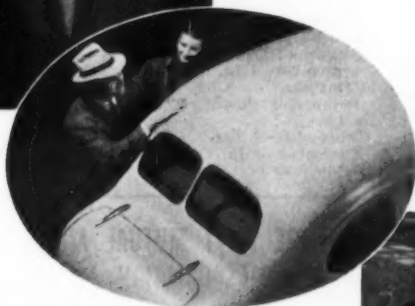
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Navy Relief Society

Admiral W. D. Leahy, President of the Navy Relief Society, has sent the following circular letter to Commanding Officers and to Auxiliaries of the Navy Relief Society:

On Nov. 1, 1937, the Secretary of the Navy sent a letter to "All Ships and Stations" calling attention to the Annual Appeal for funds for carrying on the work of this Society and it therefore seems fitting for me, the President of the Society, to inform all who are interested in our work and especially those who are in the Naval Service and are benefited by it, what has been done to relieve distress and suffering among those who make up our Naval Personnel, both commissioned and enlisted. With this end in view the following report is submitted for the information of the Service.

A very brief outline of results is best shown by the following Table:

	Receipts	1935	1936	(Jan. 1- Nov. 1) 1937
Auxiliaries	\$ 40,391.23	\$ 38,733.58	\$ 32,473.48	\$ 45,788.30
Ships and Detach.	35,094.02	59,533.22	5,956.99	30,794.09
Others	1,738.28	984.54	11,381.04	11,678.76
Income	87,323.53	99,251.34	49,811.51	88,261.15
Disbursements				
Allotments	\$ 53,699.50	\$ 54,040.11	\$ 58,179.84	\$ 50,965.55
Gifts and Edu'tion	5,002.39	9,445.34	10,606.03	9,471.75
Loans				
Granted	\$174,134.91	\$204,680.01	\$240,874.69	\$234,633.66
Repaid	171,878.33	193,297.03	228,108.67	172,555.98

Headquarters sent to Auxiliaries for emergencies \$74,350.80 in the years, 1934, 1935 and 1936 and \$42,543.38 from January 1-November 1, 1937 or a total of \$116,924.27 which was used to pay for hospital beds, serious illnesses, loans, etc.

This briefly is what your Society has done in the past four years. The questions to be answered by every one in the Service are "Will I continue to support this work of mercy which is caring for our dependents in the time of their dire need?" or "Will I stop my contribution, small as it is, in the hope that neither I nor my dependents will need any help during the coming year?" These are serious questions which should be answered honestly, for upon the replies depend, freedom from anxious worry, as to the present and future needs if not actual destitution of a wife, a widow, a mother or children of your own or of some shipmate.

Only a casual study of the above figures will prove how the demands for aid have increased and have been met and with that increase the Society has striven so far as lies in its power to meet the need which is brought to its attention so forcefully every month of the year.

Officers, particularly Commanding Officers are earnestly requested to familiarize themselves with the work of the Society so that they may bring it before the enlisted personnel in a convincing manner.

It is not too much to say that it is our duty—the duty of every officer and enlisted man to contribute to this—The Navy's own particular Charity—and I therefore urge upon all in the Service, both officers and men, to lend their aid in carrying forward this most worthy work by contributing something toward its support.

Sponsor for Sturgeon

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has designated Mrs. Freeman, wife of Rear Admiral Charles S. Freeman, USN, Commander, Submarine Force, United States Fleet, as sponsor for the USS Sturgeon, Submarine SS-187, which is scheduled to be launched at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, on Jan. 1.

Darien Station Decommissioned

The Naval Shore Radio Station at Darien, C. Z., will be decommissioned and abandoned Dec. 31, 1937. This will include the decommissioning of the high power transmitter (46 kcs.). The services now performed by that transmitter, namely, two daily weather broadcasts at 1130 and 2330, G.C.T., and one daily Fox schedule at 0300, G.C.T., will be discontinued as of that date.

Navy Nominations

The following Navy nominations were sent to the Senate Dec. 11:

H. H. J. Benson to be captain.
The following to be lieutenant commanders:
F. M. Adams, H. H. Goodwin, T. J. Raftery.
The following to be lieutenants: A. S. Miller, Joseph E. Dodson.

Schiff Trophy Presented

The President of the United States this week presented the Herbert Schiff Memorial Trophy to Lt. Comdr. Robert L. Fuller, USN, Commander of Patrol Squadron Seven, attached to the USS Wright, Scouting Force. The presentation was made by President Roosevelt at the White House at 11:00 A. M., Dec. 14.

Patrol Squadron Seven, which is equipped with patrol (flying boat) planes is attached to the USS Wright, Scouting Force, U. S. Fleet. Eighty-three squadrons or units were in competition for this trophy from July 1, 1936-June 30, 1937. Patrol Squadron Seven was one of seven naval aviation activities which tried for first place, receiving no bonus or penalties in the computation of their respective scores.

Victor G. Roden, Aviation Chief Machinist Mate and Naval Aviation Pilot, attached to Patrol Squadron Seven, represented the enlisted men of the Squadron. This is the first instance of an enlisted man being included in the presentation ceremony.

Pensacola Football

Pensacola, Fla.—At the U. S. Naval Air Station, this football season produced another of the fine teams which have carried the Blue and Gold of the Navy's Aviation Cadets to a place of honor on Southeastern gridirons.

This season has been marked by the addition of Annapolis big-game atmosphere at each of the home games. The Battalion of Cadets parade in their blue service uniforms and white caps before the kickoff of each game. They man a special cheering section, and under the promptings of five cadet cheer leaders their yells can be heard all over Pensacola. Not to be outdone by the Midshipmen with the famous Navy goat, the Cadets have appropriately selected for their mascot a gigantic duck which they named "Up Check."

The Flying Cadet football roster boasts of a number of former college gridiron luminaries. The Captain is Ensign J. H. Mini, USN, the only officer on the team, who can be well remembered as Navy's crashing end in 1934. Also on the team are: G. E. (Doc) Koontz, stellar end from Southern Methodist; W. Thurlow, last year's captain at University of Southern California; C. G. Wagner, huge tackle from Northwestern; R. E. Laub, hard hitting halfback from Kansas; W. J. Cockrell, sure-blocking half from Santa Clara University; G. M. Blase, husky guard from the University of Missouri; G. F. Mackey, towering end from University of California; A. J. Sintic, hard-playing guard from Ohio University; A. M. Ershler, plunging fullback from Duke; K. P. Hance, shifty halfback from University of Florida; V. G. Lambert, huge tackle from Southwestern Institute; F. T. Moore, a fine center from Boston University and others representing Dartmouth, Columbia, Occidental, Cal. Tech., University of Oregon, Boston College, Ohio State and other colleges. In addition to the above the enlisted men represented on the roster include, Skaggs, All-Fleet tackle; Steger, halfback from the USS Arizona; Freerks, tackle; Country Austin, another All-Fleet star; Faris, and Robertson, halfback and guard respectively; Harrell, guard.

Coaching the team is an able staff headed by Lt. J. H. (Joe) Clifton, USN, whose name is indelibly engraved on the annals of Naval Academy athletics. Line coach is Lt. (jg) A. D. (Al) Gray, USN, who will be remembered as a fine Navy tackle and crew man from 1927 to 1930. The backfield men are coached by Lt. (jg) J. E. Dalquest, USNR, former University of Washington fullback and player and assistant coach on Lieutenant Tom Hamilton's All-Fleet Teams.

Capt. W. F. Halsey, USN is Commandant and Commander G. F. Bogan, USN, is the Executive Officer of the U. S. Naval Air Station at Pensacola.

Marine Corps Nominations

The following Marine Corps nominations were sent to the Senate, Dec. 10: Charles T. Brooks to be lieutenant colonel. Frederick C. Blebush to be major. Gale T. Cummings to be major. Edwin J. Farrell to be major. Lewis C. Hudson, Jr. to be captain. Edmund B. Games to be captain.

Destroyers Named

Secretary of the Navy Swanson, with the approval of the President of the United States, this week assigned the following names to the six destroyers now under contract which were authorized by Act of Congress, March 27, 1934.

Five of the names assigned destroyers appear for the first time on the Navy list. They are as follows:

DD 421—Benson, building at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Fore River, Quincy, Mass. Named in honor of Adm. William Shepherd Benson, USN.

DD 422—Mayo, building at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Fore River, Quincy, Mass. Named in honor of Adm. Henry Thomas Mayo, USN.

DD 423—Gleaves, building at the Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Maine. Named in honor of Adm. Albert Gleaves, USN.

DD 424—Niblack, building at the Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Maine. Named in honor of Vice Adm. Albert Parker Niblack, USN.

DD 425—Madison, building at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Named in honor of Comdr. James Jonas Madison, USNR.

The name Lansdale has been previously assigned to a vessel on the Navy list: DD 426—Lansdale, building at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Named in honor of Lt. Philip Van Horne Lansdale, USN. Destroyer No. 101 (now Light Mine Layer No. 6) was named Lansdale.

Asiatic Vacancies

Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has issued the following statement regarding duty on the Asiatic Station.

During the calendar year 1938, replacements of line officers (except submarine officers) now on the Asiatic Station will be due as shown below. Officers are ordinarily ordered to sail so as to reach that station by the first of the month indicated, and their orders are written as far ahead of time as practicable so as to incorporate a month's leave. Volunteers for this duty are requested.

April—1 Lt. Comdr. 1 Lt. 2 Lts. (jg) or Ensigns.

May—3 Lt. Comdrs. 3 Lts. 1 Lt. (jg) or Ensign.

June—2 Comdrs. 1 Lt.

July—1 Comdr. 7 Lts. 7 Lts. (jg) or Ensigns.

August—1 Comdr.

September—1 Lt. Comdr. 2 Lts. 7 Lts. (jg) or Ensigns.

October—1 Comdr. 1 Lt. 9 Lts. (jg) or Ensigns.

November—4 Lts.

December—1 Lt. Comdr. 7 Lts. 3 Lts. (jg) or Ensigns.

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Leaders Confer on Selection

(Continued from First Page)

was reported early in the special session that Congressman Vinson had reversed his tactics of the last session and wanted to take up the problem at once. Later, however, it was announced that due to the desire of the Administration that business at the special session be confined to matters on the President's program, the Naval Committee would not meet until January. Those who would like to see the personnel situation corrected hope that this means that the problem will be the first thing on the House Naval Committee's calendar and that hearings will be initiated immediately after the opening of the regular session.

Representative Melvin J. Maas, R. of Minn., said yesterday that he was going to introduce a bill to authorize naval aviators, retired because of service ineligibility for promotion, to fly naval aircraft to keep them fit for active duty in time of war.

"At present retired officers are not permitted to fly naval aircraft," said Mr. Maas, ranking minority member of the House Naval Committee. "Our war plans contemplate the use of retired personnel to make up together with the Naval Reserve the difference between the war strength complement and the peace-time allowances of the Navy. Aviators retired for age or physical disability would not be utilized in flying billets, but those forcibly retired under the present promotion system would undoubtedly be used in many cases. Yet there is no provision at present for them to 'keep their hand in' at flying."

"I am writing a bill to authorize such officers to fly aeroplanes on a voluntary basis so that they may be better able to carry out the assignments they would be given in time of war. I may also include in the measure, provision for giving them a period of active duty each year on full pay."

Word has been received from the Navy Department by Representative Byron B. Scott, D. of Calif., that the Judge Advocate General's Office will complete drafting the Wyatt promotion plan into legislative form shortly after the first of the year. Congressman Scott announced several weeks ago that he intends to press the personnel plan of Lt. Comdr. J. L. Wyatt, USN, and that he had requested the Judge Advocate General of the Navy to have it put into the form of a bill. It is expected that the measure will be ready for introduction the first week of the regular session of Congress.

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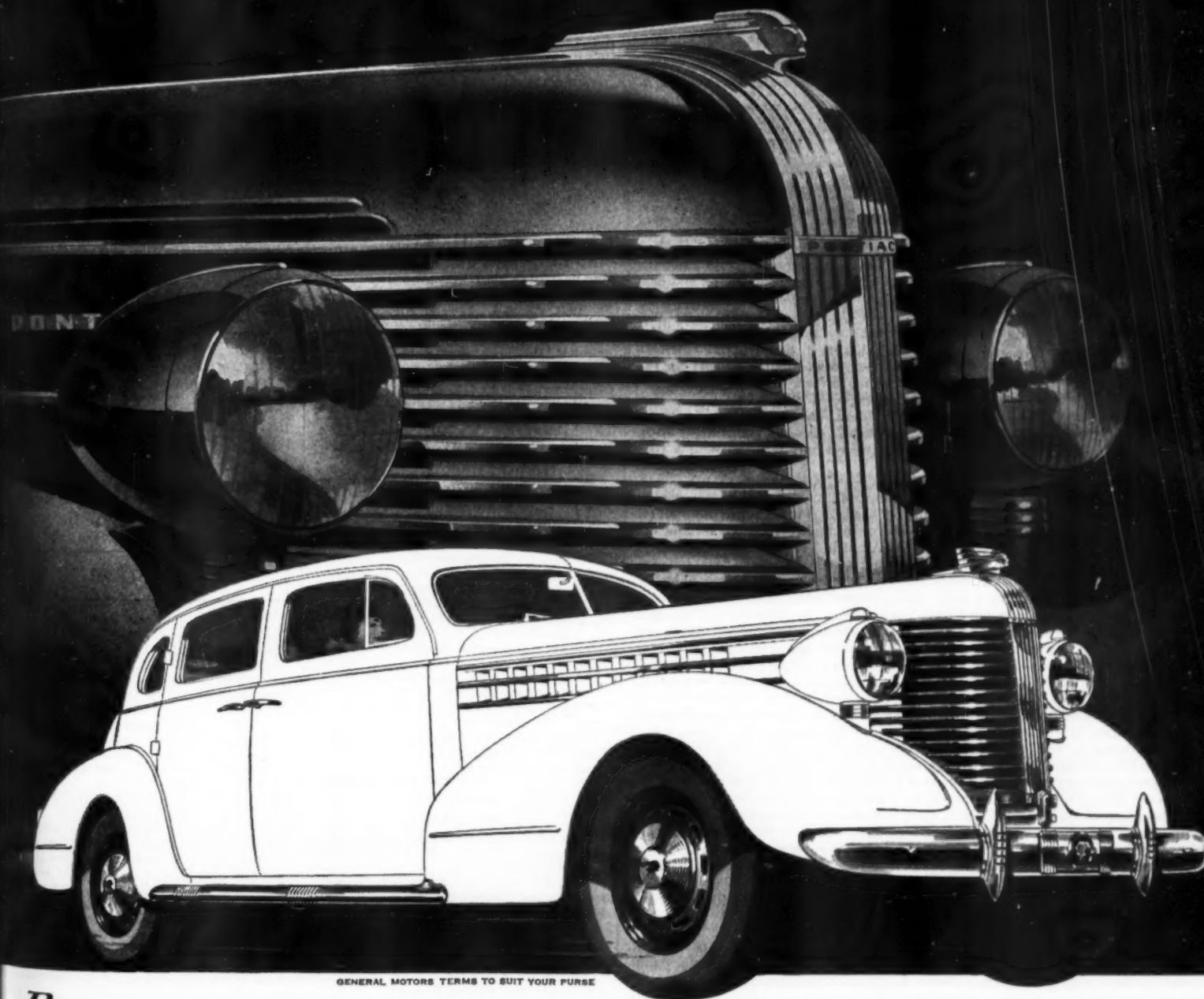
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the incalculable of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1937

"Our strength and state of preparation should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken."—ZACHARY TAYLOR.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Promotion systems in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard openly arrived at, to assure justice in advancement, and stimulate morale.
3. Fulfillment of War Department's modernization program; combat replacements and auxiliary vessels required by the Fleet, and Baker Board strength for the Air Corps.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard of 210,500 enlisted men with officer complement, equipment and training; 14-day training for 30,000 Army reserve officers annually; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thompson act; enactment of a sound basic plan plus requisite funds for personnel and training of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

WITH THE YULETIDE SEASON approaching, the Services are becoming the more conscious of the blessings that have been showered upon them during the past year. They know the people are aware of their value in the scheme of the Republic's existence. They know that this popular favor is based upon their attention to duty, their usefulness in times of domestic distress, and their steadfast patriotism in upholding the rights and dignity of the Nation, whether in disturbed Europe or in war-torn China. The reward they have received has taken the form of greater respect for the uniform, greater appropriations for their strengthening in men, equipment and ships. As a result, the Services are as ready as might be expected within the processes of democratic government. In the person of the President, the people have extended Xmas and New Years greetings to them and on their behalf the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL expresses like hearty greetings to the country which they love and which they are prepared to defend to death.

WE PRESUME THE AMERICAN PEOPLE as well as those of Japan, realize there has been no saber rattling by the Navy or the Army in connection with Japanese destruction of the gunboat Panay and the tankers she was escorting. As the one which has suffered, the Sea Service, represented by Admiral Yarnell and his command, and the Navy Department, has shown a fine restraint in its treatment of the outrage, and the Army, which feels equally injured, likewise has displayed commendable reserve. Thus, they have demonstrated anew their subordination to civilian authority, their purpose to wait upon its decision rather than attempt to influence it. This attitude is pleasing to the President, who knows the two instruments of our naval and military might are ready to execute the will of the people, and who finds in it compliance with his appeal to the public, of which the Services are a part, not to embarrass by belligerent statements, his conduct of the delicate discussions in which he immediately engaged with Japan. It is, of course, appreciated by the Japanese that in bombing the Panay their aviators were guilty of an attack upon the United States precisely to the same extent as if they had bombed Washington. The Panay was a part of our Government and country, and as such had the right to expect freedom from assault while engaged upon a lawful mission. Japan freely admits this to be the case, has offered expiatory apologies, has acted to make reparation and to punish the officers responsible, and has given assurances that American ships, public and private, and American citizens and their property, shall not be molested in the future. Necessarily, our government must accept at their face value these urgent representations from a proud people. Nevertheless, it is appreciated that so long as Japanese troops and aviators are operating in China there are possibilities of incidents arising paralleling that of the Panay and her convoy. Moreover, involved in the Chinese conquest are matters of serious concern, such as the fate of American interests and American trade in that country; and until they shall have been adjusted, until we know how far Japan's program extends, the relations between the two Nations will continue delicate. In the case of the Panay, which Japan is pledged to replace, there is the further question of our own reparation for the dead and injured. Probably the public is ignorant of the wholly inadequate rates of death and disability allowances, which our laws fix. In Chinese waters are officers and men who, at any moment, may suffer death or wound, and their families left bereaved or deprived of the comforts of life. The duty of our Asiatic forces is the more dangerous because they can resist only when attacked, as in the case of the Panay. Surely, it is the responsibility of government to arrange for proper provision for them and their dependents. That responsibility should be appreciated by Congress and discharged in generous fashion.

CREATION OF SIX ADDITIONAL anti-aircraft regiments as recommended by Maj. Gen. A. H. Sunderland, Chief of Coast Artillery, should be authorized and appropriated for as promptly as the production facilities will permit. The efficiency of our anti-aircraft directors and guns is the source of universal pride, but no matter how effective they may be they are of little value unless we are provided with enough of them to defend our vital centers. When President Roosevelt viewed them last year he admired them and said, "We should have more of them." General Malin Craig, in his report as chief of staff, said such matériel should be procured. Here is an opportunity for even the most pacific of Congressmen to contribute to a program that can be considered aught but defensive.

Service Humor

Rookie!

A soldier in barracks asked for exemption from church parade on the ground that he was an agnostic. The top sergeant asked:

"Don't you believe in the Ten Commandments?"

"Not one, sir."

"What, not even the one about keeping the Sabbath?"

"No, sir."

"Well, you're the man I've been looking for to scrub the canteen."

—Hardwood Bark.

Last Laugh

At a dinner not long ago, the man sitting next to the lady was, to say the least, inebriated. He leered at her and commented, "Shay, you're the homeliest woman I've ever seen." With a show of spirit she replied, "Well, and you're the drunkest man I've ever seen."

"Yeah, but I'll get over that in the morning."

—USS Colorado Lookout.

Good Conduct Pay

Prospective Recruit: How can a man be a good soldier for a dollar a day?

Recruiting Sergeant: Take it from an old timer, sonny, with only a dollar a day he can't be anything but good.

—Foreign Service, VFW

Entertainment

A salesman was passing through a small town and had several hours to while away. Seeing one of the natives, he inquired, "Any picture show in town, my friend?"

"Nope, nary a one stranger," was the answer.

"Any pool room or bowling alley?"

"None of them either," came the reply.

"What form of entertainment do you have?" asked the salesman.

"Waal, come on down to Mr. Higgins' store; Lem shipped in the Navy and he's home on boot leave."

—Great Lakes Bulletin

Decide Later

"To what do you attribute your great age?" asked the city visitor of Grandpa Eben Hoskins.

"I can't say yit," answered Grandpa cautiously. "There's several o' them testimonial fellers a-dickerin' with me."

—Mississippi Pirate

Precaution

Sailor recovering from an operation: "Why are the shades drawn?"

Doctor: "There's a fire across the street and I didn't want you to wake up and think the operation was a failure."

—Tennessee Tar

Helpful

Inquisitive: "Where are you going with all that sandpaper?"

Small Lad: "I am taking it to my poor grandfather; he has gooseflesh in his wooden leg."

—USNA Log

When the Outlook's Dark

Laugh and help others to laugh. Send your quips to the Army and Navy Journal Humor Editor.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

J. C. A.—A soldier enlisting for the tropics, even if he spends only a few months in the States prior to sailing, is entitled to the non-tropical maintenance clothing money allowance.

R. C.—Service as a Reserve Officer while on active duty can be counted for longevity pay by an enlisted man of the Regular Army, and also as part of the 30 years service required for retirement. The enlistment or reenlistment of a married man is under the jurisdiction of the Corps Area Commander. You should communicate with the Commanding General, Fifth Corps Area, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

J. W. M.—At present you have no rating on the list of technical sergeants, supply, QMC. Because of failure in the 1936 examination and of not taking the 1937 examination you have no rating on the list for promotion.

A. N. K.—If you will write to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, in Washington, he will furnish you with the information which you request regarding your retirement date.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Maj. Malcolm Elliot, CE, USA, has arrived in Juneau, Alaska. He will relieve Maj. D. H. Gillette, CE, USA, who will remain in Alaska on other duties for the present.

20 Years Ago

The name of Maj. Gen. William Crozier appears in the list of Army confirmations published recently in the Congressional Record.

30 Years Ago

Lt. Frank P. Lahm, USA, who after making a thorough investigation of the military balloon equipment of the British, French and German armies, is about to return to the United States, expresses the belief that it will not be long before the United States is fully abreast of foreign armies in all that pertains to aerial navigation for military purposes. Lieutenant Lahm is specially impressed with the balloon work undertaken by the Germans.

50 Years Ago

Lieutenant Hovgaard, of the Danish Navy, has made a notable addition to the literature of submarine and torpedo warfare in a book just published. He gives a description of a submarine boat which he has designed which shall be able to dive below the surface at any moment, continue her course under water for a considerable distance, and remain there for many hours, retaining her capacity for continuing her work.

70 Years Ago

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL carried the text of a bill introduced in Congress to provide for a Board of Inspection and Survey for the Navy Department.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis A. Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Col. Otto L. Brunzell (FA), relieved GSC,
Boston, Mass., to Ohio State University, Co-
lumbus, Ohio.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. E. T. CONLEY, AG.
Lt. Col. Ralph S. Kimball, from New York
to home and await retirement.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, JAG.
Maj. Charles A. Wickliffe, from Off. of JAG,
Washington, D. C., detailed in Off. of Chief
of NGB, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Henry C. Clark, relieved from NGB,
Washington, D. C., to Off. of JAG, Washing-
ton, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Maj. James H. Barbin, from Ft. Sam Hous-
ton, Tex., detailed duty with Org. Res., San
Antonio, Tex., Jan. 15.

Capt. Richard H. Torovsky, prior orders
amended, now on leave of absence, relieved
from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to duty as
instructor, 31st Nat. Guard Div., Montgomery
Ala. Sail S. F. Dec. 11, to N. Y., thence to
Alabama.

Capt. Martin O. Cahill, from Hawaiian
Dept., detailed as instructor, QMG, NJNG,
Trenton, N. J.

Capt. Claude B. Avera, prior orders from
Philippine Dept., to Ft. Worden, Wash.,
amended to duty as asst. to QM, Plattsburg
Bks., N. Y.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.

Medical Corps

Capt. William A. D. Woolgar, from Walter
Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., to
Ft. Hayes, Ohio, Feb. 1.

Veterinary Corps

Capt. Harvie R. Ellis, to Spokane, Wash.,
for veterinary inspection of supplies of animal
origin, in add. to duty at Ft. George
Wright.

Army Nurse Corps

1st Lt. Isabella M. Flewelling, is retired
from active service for disability, Dec. 31.
2nd Lt. Katherine A. Harke, is retired from
active service for disability, Dec. 31.
2nd Lt. Clara Moerk, is retired from active
service for disability, Dec. 31.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Lt. Col. Xenophon H. Price, from American
Battle Monuments Commission, Washington,
D. C., to duty as assistant to the district en-
gineer, N. Y.

Capt. Theodore A. Weyher, from Providence,
R. I., to duty as student, course II,
Ord. School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.,
Dec. 20.

Capt. Francis E. Cothran, from Belleville,
N. J., to 6th Engrs., Ft. Lawton, Wash., sail
N. Y. Feb. 10.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO.
Capt. Elton F. Hammond, now on temp.
duty, Ft. Sam Houston, prior orders amended.
Relieved from 51st Sig. Bn., Ft. Monmouth,
N. J., assigned to 4th Sig. Co., now temp. at
Ft. Sam Houston, will accompany det. of 4th
Sig. Co., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; on Dec. 15
will proceed to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, for sta-
tion with 4th Sig. Co.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, C. of CAV.
Maj. Vernon L. Padgett, from ONG, Cleve-
land, Ohio, to 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA.
Lt. Col. Joseph M. Swing, from Ft. Hoyle,
Md., to GBC, 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.,
June 10.
Lt. Col. John B. Anderson, from Ft. Leaven-
worth, Kans., to Off. of C. of FA, Washington,
D. C., June 30.

(Continued on Next Page)

Ansell & Ansell

Attorneys at Law

835 Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

December 9, 1937

Capt. Forde A. Todd, det. as Comdt. Mid-
shipmen, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Dec. 29;
to instn. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. Leon B. Scott, det. as Cdr. Subm.
Div. 4, June; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, det.
Maryland, Feb.; to duty as Asst. Nav. Attache,
American Embassy, Paris.

Lt. Comdr. Harold A. Noreen (MC), det.
Nyd., Wash., Dec.; to Nav. Dispensary, Navy
Dept.

Lt. (Jg) Martell H. Twitchell (CHC), det.
Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., Dec. 20; to Portland.

December 10, 1937

Comdr. Francis W. Benson, det. CO, Dale,
Feb. 2; to Bd. Insp. & Survey, Pacific Coast
Section, Long Beach.

Lt. Selman S. Bowling, det. Maryland, Jan.;
to staff Cdr. Battleship Div. 2, as radio off.

Lt. John C. Daniel, duty as executive off.,
Worden.

Lt. Charles A. Whiteford, det. Naval Acade-
my; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Annapolis.
On disch. trmt.; to home, relieved all active
duty.

Lt. (Jg) Louis J. Bellis, ora. by C. in C.
Atlantic modified. To New York; instead Re-
ceiving Ship at New York.

Ens. Wyman H. Packard, det. Tennessee;
to communication duty, Cdr. Battleship Div. 2.

Lt. Comdr. Paul F. Dickens (MC), det. Nav.
Med. School, Wash.; continue trmt. Nav.
Hosp., Wash. On disch. trmt.; to home, re-
lieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Francis P. Gardner (MC), det.
Nokomis, Dec.; to Norfolk Navy Yard.

Lt. Lyle A. Newton (MC), det. Norfolk Navy
Yard, Dec.; to instn. New York Hosp.

Lt. Comdr. Henry C. Lowry (DC), det. Nav.
Trng. Sta., San Diego, Feb.; to Maryland.

Lt. Comdr. Harrison J. LaSalle (DC), det.
Maryland, March 1; to Nav. Hosp., Charleston.

Lt. Comdr. Guild Bruda (SC), det. Antares,
Jan.; to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (Jg) John F. Castree (SC), det. Nyd.,
Phila., Dec.; to Nav. Aircraft Factory, Nyd.,
Phila.

Comdr. Henry F. Bruns (CEC), det. Bu. Y.
& D., Navy Dept., Dec. 22; to Nyd., Pearl Har-
bor, as public works off.

Ch. Boon. William Lee Hickey, det. New
York; continue trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp.

Rad. Elec. Harold W. Robbins, on disch.
trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., to home, relieved all
active duty.

December 11, 1937

Lt. George W. Allen, det. Vega; to command
Quail.

Lt. William C. Asserson, Jr., uncompleted
portion ora. Aug. 31 to VP-5 revoked. To VP-
2.

Lt. John M. Kennaday, det. as exec. off.;
to comm. Hatfield.

Lt. Van Rensselaer Moore, det. CO, Quail;
to Holland.

Lt. Edward K. Shanahan, det. VP-2; to
Destroyer Sqdn. 1.

Lt. (Jg) Robert C. H. Hird, ora. Nov. 8 to
VP-5 revoked. Det. VB-3 (Saratoga) abt. Dec.
20; to VP-18.

Lt. (Jg) Francis J. Smedley, det. Battleship
Div. 2, Dec. 10; to Reuben James.

Comdr. Walter A. Vogelsang (MC), det.
Nav. War College, March 1; to staff, Cdr.
Battle Force, as force surgeon.

Lt. Herman A. Gross (MC), det. Nyd., Pearl
Harbor, Feb.; to Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor.

Lt. James B. Ricketts (SC), det. Nav. Air-
craft Factory, Nyd., Phila.; to Ft. Air Base,
Pearl Harbor.

Boon. Maxwell R. Pyle, det. Nokomis; to
New York.

Ch. Mach. Walter E. Kelly, ora. Nov. 23 re-
voked. Continue duty Arizona.

Ch. Elec. George H. Kellogg, det. Pennsyl-
vania. Continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Ch. Elec. George Trauth, det. Nav. Trng.
Sta., San Diego, Dec. 30; to Pennsylvania.

Actg. Pay Ck. Robert C. Haun, det. Mel-
ville; to Detroit.

December 13, 1937

Lt. Comdr. George T. Campbell, granted
sick leave 3 months; wait orders at San Diego.

Lt. Comdr. John V. McEluff, det. O. in C.

Navy Motion Picture Exchange, Nyd., New
York, Feb.; to c. f. o. Honolulu and on bd. as
1st lt. and damage control off. when comm.

Lt. Wells L. Field, det. Worden, Dec.; to
Det. Sqdn. 9, as gunnery off.

Lt. David A. Hughes, det. as O. in C., Navy
Rctg. Sta., Omaha, Nebraska. To continue
trmt. Barnes Hosp., St. Louis.

Lt. Hugh W. Lindsay, det. Holland, Dec.;
to Vega.

Lt. (Jg) Edgar J. Hailey, det. Nevada, Dec.
31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (Jg) John B. Morland, det. Mississippi,
Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (Jg) Wallace A. Schmid, ora. by C. in
C. Asiatic modified. To instn. Nav. Air Sta.,
Pensacola.

Ens. Samuel Adams, det. Tennessee, Dec.
31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Fred E. Bakutis, det. Chester, Dec. 31;
to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Thomas A. Baldwin, det. Nevada, Dec.
31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Louis H. Bauer, det. Ranger, Dec. 18;
to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Fred Borries, Jr., det. Leary, Dec. 31;
to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Albert H. Bowker, det. Tuscaloosa,
Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Thomas D. Cummings, det. Idaho, Dec.
31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

(Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

December 13, 1937

Lt. Col. John B. Sebre, Dec. 31 det. MB,
Nyd., Portsmouth, N. H., to Dept. of Pacific,
San Francisco, Republic, sailing New York,
on Jan. 6, delay to March 1.

Maj. Blythe G. Jones, on arrival San Fran-
cisco, ordered to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash.

Capt. Hal N. Potter, Dec. 31, det. MB, Par-
ris Island, to Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco,
via Republic, sailing New York, Jan. 6.
Capt. Maxwell H. Mizell, on arrival San
Francisco, ordered to MB, Quantico, delay one
month.
Capt. John H. Griebel, det. 4th Marines,
Shanghai, to MD, Sacramento.

1st Lt. Chandler W. Johnson on arrival
San Francisco, ordered to MB, Norfolk Nyd.,
Henderson, sailing San Francisco, Jan. 5.

1st Lt. Robert L. Denig, Jr., Dec. 22 det.
MB, Quantico, to duty as Assistant to Resident
Inspector, Factory of Marmon-Herrington
Co., Inc., Indianapolis, to report Dec. 27.

1st Lt. Howard J. Turton, det. MD, Sacra-
mento to MB, Quantico, President Grant,
Seattle, Wash., Jan. 20.

1st Lt. William A. Kengla, det. MD, Tulua,
to 4th Marines, Shanghai.

1st Lt. Robert E. Hommel, det. MB, Nyd.,
Phila., relieved from temporary duty with
4th Marines, Shanghai, to MD, Tulua.

2nd Lt. Odell M. Conoley, det. FMF, MCB,
San Diego, to 4th Marines, Shanghai, Dec.
31, det. 4th Marines, to MD, American Em-
bassy, Peking.

2nd Lt. Mortimer A. Marks, det. FMF, MCB,
San Diego, to MB, Nyd., Cavite, P. I.

2nd Lt. John J. Nilan, Jr., det. NAS, Pen-
nacola, to 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico,
delay to Jan. 3.

Ch. QM Ck. Robert M. O'Toole, on arrival
in San Francisco, ord. to MB, Quantico.

Ch. Pay Ck. Timothy E. Murphy, Dec. 31,
det. MB, Puget Sound Nyd., to MB, Nyd.,
Cavite, via Chaumont, sailing San Francisco,
Jan. 5.

Following named officers detached from
stations indicated after their names and as-
signed to duty with 4th Marines, Shanghai,
China:

Maj. James A. Mixson, AQM, Depot of Sup-
plies, San Francisco, Calif.

2nd Lt. Donn C. Hart, 2nd Lt. Kenneth F.
McLeod, Ch. QM Ck. Landreville Ledoux,
Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

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ERNEST HINDS

Attorneys-in-Fact

H. A. WHITE

Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding page)

Ens. Glenn L. Dunagan, det. Cincinnati, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Earle G. Gardner, Jr., det. West Virginia, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Richard E. Harmer, det. Mississippi, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Louis R. Hird, det. Dale, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Robert H. Holmes, det. Oklahoma, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Richard G. Jack, det. Trenton, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. William G. Jackson, Jr., det. Pennsylvania, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Constantine A. Karabaris, det. Saratoga, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Raleigh C. Kirkpatrick, Jr., det. Astoria, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Clyde H. McCroskey, Jr., det. New Orleans, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. William F. McLaren, det. California, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Kenneth F. Musick, det. Saratoga, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Edgar G. Osborn, det. Detroit, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Norman M. Ostergren, det. Minneapolis, Dec. 18; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Stanley E. Ruchlow, det. Ranger, Dec. 18; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Albert T. Sadler, det. New Orleans, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Seth S. Searcy, Jr., det. Omaha, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Richard D. Stephenson, det. Louisville, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. John D. Stevens, det. Idaho, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ens. Clarence M. White, Jr., det. Tennessee, Dec. 31; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. Edward P. Madden (MC), det. Nav.

Trng. Sta., San Diego, in Jan.; to NYd., Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph E. Bolt (SC), det. Norfolk Navy Yard, Jan.; to Sirius.

Lt. Comdr. Hugh A. Phares (SC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island; to duty Dobbin.

Lt. Comdr. Robert E. Hancock (CEC) det. NYd., Boston; to Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, as public works off.

Ch. Bosn. Harold E. Arnold, granted sick leave 2 months; wait orders at San Diego.

Ch. Pay Clk. Clarence Jackson, det. Omaha in Dec.; to c. f. o. Savannah and on bd. when comm.

Asiatic Orders

Lt. Charles O. Glisson, to command Paul Jones.

Lt. Eugene R. Hering, Jr. (MC), to duty Sacramento.

Lt. Comdr. Alfred B. Clark (SC), to duty Maryland.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Benjamin F. Schmidt, det. Canopus; to Subm. Base, New London.

December 14, 1937

Comdr. John E. Ostrander, Jr., det. staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, Jan. 29; to Naval Exam. Board, Navy Dept. Ora. Nov. 19 revoked.

Lt. Edward K. Shanahan, det. Dest. Sqdn. 1, in Dec.; to Worden as gunnery off.

Comdr. Thomas A. Durham (SC), det. Dobbin, Jan.; to NYd., Puget Sound.

Lt. Comdr. Allen C. Bridges (SC), det. Sirius, Feb.; to NYd., New York.

Comdr. Everett L. Gayhart (CC), det. NYd., Wash., Jan.; to Asiatic Station.

Comdr. Lewis B. Combs (CEC), duty as Asst. to Chief of Bu. Yards & Docks, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Hugo C. Fischer (CEC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, Jan. 5; to Bu. Yards & Docks.

Lt. (Jg) Emil F. Redman (CHC), det. Bu. Nav., Dec. 15; to Tennessee.

December 15, 1937

Lt. (Jg) Alfred L. Cope, Lt. (Jg) John J. McCormick, Lt. (Jg) George E. Pierce, Lt. (Jg) Charles L. Werts, Ens. Marion H. Eppes, Ens. Tolbert A. Rice, to permanent duty involving flying under instn. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.

Ens. David A. Lindsay, det. Mississippi Dec. 24; to resignation accepted effective Dec. 24.

Lt. Comdr. Charles F. House (SC), det. NYd., New York, Jan.; to c. f. o. Nashville and on bd. as supply off. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Melvin F. Talbot (SC), addl. duty Trng. Detachment supply officer, New York.

Comdr. Francis L. Albert (CHC), det. Tennessee, Jan. 31; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes.

Lt. Comdr. Edgar W. Davis (CHC), det. Tuscaloosa, Feb. 7; to NYd., Wash.

Lt. Michael A. Hally (CHC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Jan. 10; to New Mexico.

Ch. Pay Clk. William H. Hopkins, det. Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, Dec. 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Coast Guard Orders

Secretary of the Treasury
Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche

Lt. W. P. Hawley, det. Cayuga, effective upon his return to that vessel for resumption of duty, and assigned Boston Division for duty in connection with International Ice Observation and Ice Patrol.

Lt. P. A. Short, placed out of line of promotion and assigned permanent position on the lineal list of lieutenants next below Lt. A. G. Morrill.

Ens. (T) W. H. Rayburn, det. Pontchartrain, effective about January 1, 1938, and assigned to await orders.

Carp. W. O. Weaver, det. Southern California Section, San Francisco Division, effective upon completion small boat construction duty, and assigned office of Western Inspector.

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding page)

2nd Lt. Irwin Walton Rogers resignation accepted by President.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.
Lt. Col. Edward W. Turner, from Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., to 7th CA, Ft. Hancock, N. J., sal. S. P. Jan. 14.
Lt. Col. Ralph E. Haines, from Hawaiian Dept., detailed member of GSC, 1st CA, Boston, Mass.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF.
Col. Irving J. Phillips, from Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., detailed member of GSC, assigned C. of S., Hawaiian Div.

Lt. Col. William H. Wilbur, from Hawaiian Dept., detailed member of GSC, 6th CA, Chicago, Ill.

Maj. Alexander M. Weyand, prior orders amended; from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., to 18th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Maj. John N. Johnson, Jr., prior orders from Ft. Niagara, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept. revoked.

Capt. Philip H. Krom, detailed member of GSC. To duty Philippine Dept. Hdq.

Capt. Donald D. McCahey, detailed in QMC from 29th Inf., to be asst. QM, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Charles Rufus Smith, from Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to Hawaiian Dept., sal. S. F. April 20.

1st Lt. James M. Lamont, from 30th Inf., detailed in QMC, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC.
Lt. Col. Frank W. Wright (Maj.), from Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, to command McChord Fld., and to duty in connection with establishment of Northwest Air Base, Tacoma, Wash., sal. N. Y. Jan. 8.

Maj. James C. Cluck (Capt.), from Washington, D. C., to Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala.

ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS

Lt. Col. George A. Wiczorek, prior orders of 1930 promoting to colonel under Act of June 21, 1930, are revoked.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Emil S. Bingham, Second Mate, USMP, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to duty on USAMP "Lt. Col. Ellery W. Niles," San Francisco, Calif., now at Wilmington, Dela.

W. O. Andrew W. Christensen, Second Mate, USMP, from Wilmington, Dela., to duty on USAMP "Gen John M. Schofield," Ft. Monroe, Va.

W. O. Edward York is retired from active service upon own application, Dec. 31, with rank of captain.

W. O. Michael A. Quinto, band leader, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to be leader of band, 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo., Jan. 20.

W. O. George Doherty is retired from active duty on own application, with rank of captain.

W. O. Meyer Silverman is retired from active service on own application, with rank of 1st Lt.

W. O. Messer Wilborn is retired from active service on own application, with rank of 1st Lt.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Following enlisted men, MR, Veterinary Service, from stations indicated to Army Veterinary School, Washington, D. C., for course of instruction:

T. Sgt. August H. Von Werder, Ft. Howard, Md.

T. Sgt. John J. Milkowitch, Carlisle Bks., Pa.

St. Sgt. James Payne, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

St. Sgt. Herman R. Simpson, Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Cpl. Roy Cooley, Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Cpl. Joseph O. Uhlarik, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Cpl. Ernest W. Poly, Carlisle Bks., Pa.

Pvt. 1cl. Henry N. Reid, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Pvt. 1cl. Wallace J. Van Hoose, New York Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pvt. Howard H. Holter, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Retirement of the following enlisted men at the place indicated, effective Dec. 31, is announced.

M. Sgt. James B. Judge, QMC, Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., with rank of 1st Lt.

M. Sgt. Norval D. Hellwarth, DEMI, Ohio NG, Toledo, O., with rank of 1st Lt.

M. Sgt. John Kosciarski, Hq. Co., 31st Inf., Post of Manila, P. I.

M. Sgt. William J. Harrington, QMC, Benicia Arsenal, Calif.

Sgt. Peter Macahey, 65th Serv. Sqd. AC, Luke Fld., Hawaii.

Announcement is made of the advancement upon retired list of St. Sgt. Anthony J. Flynn, to rank of master sergeant, under act of May 7, 1933.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended active duty with the AC
2nd Lt. Gerard Francis Mulligan, to 3 year tour active duty, Dec. 17. From Bath, N. H., to Mitchel Fld., Long Island, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Clarence Paul Dittman, to 3 year tour active duty, Dec. 17. From Aurora, Ill., to Selfridge Fld., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

2nd Lt. Leroy Alex Rainey, to 3 year tour active duty, Dec. 24. From Oak Park, Ill., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

Extended Active Duty with QMC
Capt. Charles Duncan McColl, continued on active duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., until June 30, 1938.

Extended Active Duty with MC

1st Lt. Arnold Lorents Ahnfeldt, continued on active duty at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., until July 10, 1938.

Following 1st Lts. continued on active duty at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., until June 30, 1938: Merrill Clark Davenport, Tex. E. Greer, Michael Louis Sheppeck, Ralph Anderson Thomas, Harold Augustus Vines, Louis Jay Weinstein, Samuel Aaron Weiss, Clark Batchelder Williams.

Capt. Joseph Milton Rom, continued on active duty at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., until July 4, 1938.

1st Lt. Paul Wilbur Hogan, continued on active duty at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., until July 4, 1938.

Extended Active Duty with War Department

General Staff
Maj. Cyril Dean Hill, to active duty. Detailed member of WD GS, Washington, D. C. Relieved active duty July 1, 1938.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training

The following assigned to two weeks active duty training at place indicated:

Capt. Edward Howard Cahill, Ord.-Res., Philadelphia Ord. Dist. Off., Pa., Jan. 2.

1st Lt. Albert Stewart Branson, Ord.-Res., Philadelphia Ord. Dist. Off., Pa., Feb. 7.

2nd Lt. Giles Price Wetherill, Ord.-Res., Philadelphia Ord. Dist. Off., Pa., Jan. 10.

2nd Lt. John Francis Ewert, Ord.-Res., Philadelphia Ord. Dist. Off., Pa., Jan. 17.

Maj. Jacob Louis Nagel, Fin.-Res., Philadelphia Ord. Dist. Off., Pa., Jan. 17.

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L. R. Hawkins, Manager

General Pershing

Following publication in the Washington Herald, and other papers, of an attack on General Pershing by the authors of The Washington Merry-Go-Round, the following interesting editorial appeared in The State, of Columbia, S. C.:

The Washington Merry-Go-Round which delights in seeking imaginary specks from the four-starred career of the General of the Armies, shot a dud, and a second hand one at that, when it flung to the public again that war-days crack that the commander-in-chief of the A. E. F. would never be called "Papa Pershing."

In the first place, why should he be? And in the second, who would want him to be, anyway?

The intended jab fell in dead ground when it was effused by Heywood Brown 20 years ago. In its new form it is like a shell, picked from the long-quiet front of Northern France, whose detonator has lost with the passing of time whatever potency it might have had.

We have never pictured Pershing as the washer-woman type of soldier. To us he is, and always will be, the commander-in-chief of the greatest fighting force ever sent across the waters by any nation. To us he is the man who did the thing that couldn't be done. Two million men overseas: well fed, well equipped, well disciplined, inspired to keep high that magnificent glory that was ours, and to end the greatest of conflicts with the least spilling of precious blood.

We can see that smooth-functioning Service of Supply, organized and directed by men of his choosing, shoving necessities of body and guns to those in the mud, the snow and the near-Arctic cold of the front. We can see thousands upon thousands of men—boys, we had better say, for their average age was only 25—who were trained, transported and translated in the short space of a few months from civilian life to Chateau Thierry, where they took up the fiercest of human life, to lay it down four months later, wrapped in unblemished triumph. Getting them ready on this side was the duty of others, but from the time they put their feet on foreign shore until they set their faces homeward in victory, they were Pershing's charges. We can see his "90-day wonders" (so were such as the Merry-Go-Round went to call them), rising in unexpected proficiency and unsurpassed courage to lead their men against all the devices devised by the Imperial German machine had been able to conceive.

Of course, the high command of the Allies, particularly the French, did not relish the general. Had he been "Popper Pershing," he would have yielded, no doubt, to them, but he insisted that American troops have their designated sectors, that they fight in co-operation, but on their own, and not be used, as was demanded, to fill in. Not only did Pershing exercise his own good judgment in this momentous decision (which only the uninformed now would question), but it has been brought out that the orders of his commander-in-chief, President Wilson, were clear and forcible.

Mr. Wilson knew when he chose Pershing the kind of army-philosophy that was his. Results are what count, and if untrained, political soldiers like Teddy Roosevelt, patriotic as he was, had been allowed to go, there would have been a mob. General Wood, fine officer and capable in many ways, was out of the question because time and again he had damned the president. Pershing, fresh from the Mexican border, was, through training and temperament, the choice.

We can see General Pershing, the king and queen of the Belgians by his side, at Chatillon-sur-Seine watching our own Eighty-first division go by.

We can see him at the New Orleans convention of the American Legion where his former Doughboys just after the war rocked the rafters with their cheers.

We can see him in Columbia, standing in line while thousands climbed the State House steps to shake his hand.

We recall his appearance before the special congressional committees on the Conduct of the War, where, with the good taste that has characterized his every action, he refused to allow a Republican "smelling" committee make him a party to a smudge on Mr. Wilson's fair name. As to his own actions, he was glad to testify; as to his superiors; as to their policy, No.

We saw him at sea. It was his birthday. The Leviathan's stewards fashioned from ice an eagle, which clasped the colors of his country and the flag of his rank. It was brought in and put on his table. . . . The general, of course, had maintained that privacy that was necessary to protect a world-famed figure from those who would intrude, but he was seen every day at meals and often on promenade. . . . There was the ship's dance the last night out. The same old moon that had thrown its beam on the Atlantic for ages eternal cast its soft rays on a sea as tranquil as a lake. The big boat, now gone to its reward, was as steady as if anchored. It was a gay scene aboard as the great liner, past

U. S. COAST GUARD

Comdr. Robert Donohue, who will command the new Coast Guard Air Base at Foyd Bennet Field, has been detached from Headquarters and is enroute to his new post. It is expected that the new base will be commissioned the latter part of this month.

Eligible for Promotion

The following Lieutenants have been found eligible for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Commander: William J. Austermann, Arthur W. Davis, Gaines A. Tyler, Ira E. Eskridge, Harry W. Stinchcomb, Harold C. Moore, Richard M. Hoyle, Stanley J. Woyciehowsky and Kenneth K. Cowart.

Inspection Tour

The Commandant of the New York Division, Capt. Thomas Malloy, left New York on Dec. 13, on an inspection trip to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Lt. Craik Returns

Lt. J. D. Craik, Coast Guard officer attached to the whaling factory vessel Frango as an inspection officer, has returned to Washington and submitted his report to the Commandant. The Frango, which has been operating off the west coast of Australia, returned by way of Cape Town, South Africa. Lt. Craik conferred with Lt. Quentin Walsh, who has been assigned to similar duty aboard the whaling factory vessel Ulysses, prior to the departure of the Ulysses for Antarctic waters.

Coast Guard Boxing

The Coast Guard Academy ring team has scheduled the University of Maryland, the matches to be fought at the Uni-

versity of Maryland in the latter part of January.

Movement of Vessels

Headquarters has ordered a permanent change of station of the Mojave, from Ft. Lauderdale to Miami, effective upon a date to be decided upon by the Commander, Jacksonville Division. The change was made because of poor recreational facilities and dockage space at Ft. Lauderdale.

The cutter Yamacraw was decommissioned at the Coast Guard Depot on Dec. 11.

The Calypso took station at Baltimore, Md., on Dec. 14, replacing the Apache at that port.

The Apache arrived at the Depot for decommissioning on Dec. 14.

The Tallapoosa departed from the Coast Guard Depot on Dec. 16, enroute to Savannah, Ga., where she will take permanent station, replacing the Yamacraw.

The Kickapoo was placed in temporary commission at the Depot on Dec. 13, and will leave shortly for the Penobscot Bay area, where she will be on duty for approximately three months as an ice-breaker. She will base at Rockland, Maine.

Legislation Introduced

Representative Sutphin has introduced a Bill, HR8692, authorizing and directing the establishment of a training station for enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard. The measure is not an administration measure and Coast Guard officials said that the Coast Guard already has the authorization for the construction of such a station, if one were needed.

ship Event.

An innovation of this year's show will be Class IV, which will be one of the famous Ft. Myer exhibition troops selected at random to perform for the spectators one of the stirring drills of which the garrison over the river is so justly proud.

Discovery of Sumner Line

On December 17, the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the Sumner Line, one of the greatest aids to navigation ever found, will be observed. The Sumner Line was discovered by, and named after, Capt. Thomas H. Sumner, an American shipmaster.

USNA '03 Class

The retirement of Capt. M. K. Metcalf, USN, on his own application, brings to an end a remarkable record of ten members of the Naval Academy Class of 1903. Graduating on February 2, 1903, Midshipmen A. H. Van Keuren, H. D. Cooke, S. M. Robinson, R. S. Holmes, W. J. Giles, R. A. Koch, M. Milne, J. D. Willson, M. K. Metcalf and W. Anrum were ordered for their first duty at sea to the USS Wisconsin then starting for the Asiatic Station. Today every one of these Midshipmen is on the active list of the Navy, two as Rear Admirals and the other eight as Captains, the retirement of Captain Metcalf being the first separation from the active list.

AIRCRAFT DESIGN COMPETITIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT, Materiel Division, Air Corps, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Office of the Contracting Officer.—The War Department invites the submission in competition of sealed bids covering airplanes under conditions set forth more particularly in the following advertisements: Circular Proposal No. 38-370 dated November 24, 1937, Corps and Army Observation Type described in U. S. Army Specification No. 98-409 dated October 20, 1937, bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time September 20, 1938, Circular Proposal No. 38-390 dated November 24, 1937, Single Place Pursuit (Single Engine) Type described in U. S. Army Specification No. 98-610 dated November 2, 1937, bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time September 27, 1938 and Circular Proposal No. 38-395 dated November 20, 1937, Bombardment (Two-Engine) Type described in U. S. Army Specification No. 98-207 dated November 9, 1937, bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time February 2, 1939. Full particulars with respect to said advertisements may be obtained upon application to the Contracting Officer, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, E. T. Kennedy, Major, Air Corps, Contracting Officer.

Ft. Myer Horse Show

The Commanding Officer of Ft. Myer, Va., Col. J. M. Wainwright, 3d Cavalry, has announced that the first of the series of Winter Indoor Horse Shows will be held in the Riding Hall at Ft. Myer on Tuesday evening, December 21, at 7:30 P. M.

Seven exciting classes have been arranged for this Christmas Season Show by Maj. A. W. Roffe, 3d Cavalry who has been placed in charge of the program and who has selected the following events as being the most interesting to both spectator and exhibitor:

- Class I—Open Jumping for Enlisted Men.
- Class II—Green Jumpers.
- Class III—Touch and Out. Championship Event.
- Class IV—Exhibition.
- Class V—Road Hack, Thoroughbred Type.
- Class VI—Hunters, any weight. Championship Event.
- Class VII—Handicap Jumping. Champion.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

The Far Eastern Military Situation—The completion of the second phase of the Japanese operations on the Shanghai peninsula, the first having been the breaking of the initial Shanghai defenses, has been overshadowed by the international repercussions which followed the bombing at about the same time of British and United States Naval vessels on the Yangtze River.

However, the three-fold offensive of General Matsui, comprising a double envelopment of Nanking coupled with a frontal attack, reached its objective and quickly secured it, but with a heavy cost in casualties to both sides.

In order to force the capitulation of the defending divisions, General Matsui's southern column, after capturing Wuhu, some ninety miles upstream from Nanking, had crossed the Yangtze River and advanced on and captured Pukow, the rail connection by ferry from Nanking with the Tsinpu Railroad, and directly across the river from Nanking. This operation isolated Nanking and closed all avenues of escape except by travel in available rivercraft.

Although reports from Nanking are still meagre, yet it appears that the major portion of the defenders has escaped the net Matsui had so carefully drawn, so that the capture of Nanking, although of great importance, marking as it does the end of the second phase of these operations, is after all a rather hollow victory, since the Chinese Army is still at large and available for further operations.

Already a Chinese defensive position has been established in the vicinity of Puchen, about three miles north of Pukow on the Tsinpu Railroad with a force numbering 140,000.

Future operations of General Matsui are at present unknown.

Troops have also crossed the Yangtze downstream near Chinkiang, and have advanced to Yangchow, a fortified city some 35 miles northwest of Nanking.

On the peninsula there still remain Chinese forces in unknown numbers. Some of these are in the vicinity of Nantsi Lake, southeast of Wuhu, where they are being enveloped by a new Japanese flanking movement.

Two additional Japanese troop movements are reported farther east directed on Hangchow. The capture of this city would give the Japanese control of Hangchow Bay.

It is also reported that a concentration of troop transports, with a naval convoy, is approaching the vicinity of Hongkong and Canton.

In North China, no further military operations have occurred. Reports indicate that a new provisional government has been established, with Peking as the capital. An executive for this government has not yet been selected.

Navy Selection Results—Of the ten captains selected for promotion to the grade of admiral last week, three were additional numbers in grade, designated for engineering duty only. Excluding the three officers who were additional in grade, of the other seven, two are qualified to command submarines, one is qualified as a naval aviator, and all are graduates of the Naval War College Senior Course. Twenty-six captains were considered for promotion, and out of that group, seven were selected. This excluded the officers designated for engineering duty only and additional in grade. The selection board passed over, among others, two battleship commanders, three destroyer squadron commanders, one cruiser commander, and two staff officers. Of the officers selected, three are acting admirals, chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, four are serving as chiefs of staffs, one is an assistant chief of a Navy Department Bureau, and the other two are of the engineering duty only officers. One more admiral was selected by this board than was selected last year. The percentage figures out to about 39% or one selected out of two and one half considered. Navy officials consider this percentage a very conservative selection. Three of the four additional numbers in grade that fell in the span of selection this year were selected. Six of the ten admirals selected are holders of special letters of commendation from the Navy Department for services in the world war.

Thirty-seven commanders were selected for promotion to captain. Three of these are engineering duty only officers. One engineering duty only officer was passed over. One officer was picked up who was previously passed over. Four officers were selected who have qualified to command submarines. Five officers were passed over who are qualified to command submarines. Four officers qualified to fly heavier than air ships were selected, three were passed over. Sixteen of the officers selected are graduates of the Naval War College Senior Course, nineteen officers of those passed over are graduates of this course. One of the officers selected is qualified for both heavier than air and submarine duty. Six officers selected are now attached to battleships, while four officers on battleship duty were passed over.

In connection with the selection board this year, Navy officials pointed out that the increasing rigors of selection have made it imperative that officers intent on qualifying themselves for promotion have made every effort to secure varied duties and have taken advantage of the various courses at their disposal.

Of those selected, Captain Herbert F. Leary, who is at present Chief of Staff and Aid, Commander Battle Force, is a qualified interpreter, has completed the Postgraduate course in general ordnance and is a graduate of the Naval War College Senior Course.

Captain Chester William Nimitz, Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is qualified for submarine duty, a graduate of the Naval War College Senior Course and the Naval War College correspondence course in strategy and tactics.

Captain Albert Thomas Church, Inspector of machinery and navigational material at the United Drydock Co., is designated for engineering duty only and has completed the Postgraduate course in mechanical engineering.

Rear Admiral William Rea Furlong, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has completed the Naval War College Senior Course and has completed the postgraduate course in communication engineering.

Rear Admiral Arthur B. Cook, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, is a qualified naval aviator and has completed the Senior Course at the Naval War College.

Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department, is designated for engineering duty only. He also has completed the post

graduate course in mechanical engineering.

Captain Stanford Caldwell Hooper, at present in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, is designated for engineering duty only.

Captain John Henry Newton, Chief of Staff and Aide of the Commander, Destroyer, Battle Force, is a graduate of the Naval War College Senior Course.

Captain Wilhelm Lee Friedell, Chief of Staff and Aide of the Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District, is qualified for submarine duty and is a graduate of the Naval War College Senior Course.

Captain John Walter Wilcox, Chief of Staff and Aide of the President, Naval War College, is a graduate of the Naval War College Senior Course.

The commanders selected for promotion to captain were: James Richard Barry, Franklin Speakman Steinwachs, Earle Calvin Metz, Frederick Carl Sherman, Loyal Ament Davidson, Donald Bradford Beary, Charles John Moore, Thomas Moran, Frank Harrison Kelley, James Alexander Logan, James Thomas Alexander, Spencer Steen Lewis, Walden Lee Alinsworth, Charles Alan Pownall, James Grady Ware, Lawrence Fairfax Relfsnyder, Marc Andrew Mitscher, George Lester Weyler, Cralkson Joel Bright, Stewart Allan Manahan, Charlton Eugene Battle, Jr., Walter Wynne Webster, Robert Melville Griffin, Roger Ward Paine, Ellis Spencer Stone, Francis Sanderson Craven, Lybrand Palmer Smith, William Dwight Chandler, Jr., Harry Wilbur Hill, Bernhard Henry Bieri, Oscar Charles Badger, Edward Benjamin Lapham, Edward William Hanson, Daniel Judson Callaghan, Frank Jacob Lowry, John Holmes Magruder, Jr., Lewis Wells Comstock. Designated for retention on the active list until the end of the next fiscal year: Herbert Ross Hein.

Proposed Infantry Division Reorganization—The movement to give the Army a divisional organization utilizing to the utmost the modern developments in transportation and weapons is now settling down to one of its most serious and important phases. The actual tests were completed in and around San Antonio in a most commendatory manner and the provisional organization has now been disbanded, but there remains a mass of work to be done in analyzing and evaluating the reports submitted by participants and drawing conclusions therefrom. This work is now being done at Ft. Sam Houston under the direction of Maj. Gen. James K. Parsons, USA, who conducted the tests. When the work there is completed, which probably will be about the first of the year, the reports will be sent to Washington. There the War Department General Staff will devote a month or so to its evaluation and recommendations. Probably about the end of February the reports and recommendations will go to a special board of general officers to be appointed for that purpose. Upon the study of these final reports the Chief of Staff will determine whether it will be necessary to conduct further tests or whether, and how soon, steps can be taken to reorganize the Infantry division along the lines finally determined upon. It is quite likely that there will be two types of divisions finally, one a "streamlined" type and one a heavier division.

During the present stage of study and evaluation officers concerned are endeavoring to keep open minds on all points in question. There are a number of schools of thought and it is hoped that from them a division can be organized which will give to the Army the strongest and most mobile fighting unit possible to construct under modern conditions.

An opinion that seems to be rather general is that the division is still too large for maximum mobility. Adherents to this thought feel that the combat strength should not be materially reduced but that reduction should be sought in the service units such as Ordnance, Medical, etc. On the other hand some believe that the division should be increased so as to make it more independent in its operation and more capable to withstand losses without too quickly impairing its combat strength.

During the San Antonio maneuvers the division displayed surprising mobility for cross country operations but some contended there were indications of excessive wear and tear on vehicles and that the cost of motor maintenance was high. On good roads the division proved capable of moving 300 miles in one day, while it is probable that it could average 225 to 250 miles per day for five or six days if necessary. There is, however, a belief held in some quarters that the number of motors should be reduced, probably by the further application of the pooling principle. A reduction in service units would accomplish this to some extent.

Many who participated in the tests feel that the proportion of artillery is insufficient to give the division the combat power needed when operating alone at a time when no additional artillery would be available from the corps or army. Some advocate changing the 81 mm. mortar battery in each support battalion to a 75 mm. howitzer battery and placing the 81 mm. mortars in the Infantry regiments in number less than 12 per regiment. The ammunition supply for these mortars is questionable. It has been stated by some of the participants and observers that the 155 mm. howitzer is a heavy and cumbersome weapon that reduces mobility of the division and that the 105 mm. howitzer would be better suited to such a division.

It was agreed generally that the Signal units with the Infantry and Artillery functioned in an excellent manner but there is still great difference of opinion as to whether or not the regiments should have their own communication's personnel. The answer will likely be determined largely by a decision as to who can best train and provide replacements for communication personnel in time of war.

Governors Island gives up Skeletons—Uncovered after more than a century of interment, portions of five human skeletons have been unearthed at Governors Island by WPA workers engaged in landscaping the grounds of the military reservation. Two separate finds were made, one consisting of fragmentary remains of four skeletons and the other including a skull and several small sections of other bones.

Medical officers agreed that the remains had been buried at least one hundred years ago. The location where they were discovered, Governors Island officials stated, might have been the site of the old post cemetery, dating from the days of British occupation during the Revolutionary War. The only clue to the period of interment was afforded by two copper coins found upon the eyesockets of the skulls. These have been recognized by a New York City numismatologist as United States one-cent pieces minted between 1796 and 1807.

Two of the remains in the group of four skeletons uncovered were found by the WPA men while digging in the rear of Colonel's Row at a depth of three feet and the other two at seven feet. Most of these bones disintegrated when exposed to the air. The skull and other remains were discovered nearby at a depth of seven feet. The Dental Surgeon at the Station Hospital on the Island said an examination of the teeth indicated the skull was that of an adult of about forty years of age.

Status of Naval Construction—Sixty-five American warships are under construction at the present time, with eight more authorized and ready to build, according to the latest Bureau of Construction and Repair ships construction progress bulletin. Following is the name of the vessel, place of construction, and percentage of completion of hull and machinery and the estimated date of completion as of December 1, 1937.

Aircraft Carriers—Enterprise, Newport News, 96.3 and 93.2, May 1, 1938; Wasp, Fore River, 38.4 and 44, Nov. 22, 1938;

Heavy Cruiser—Wichita, Philadelphia, 72.1 and 73.7, Feb. 1, 1939.

Light Cruisers—Brooklyn, New York, 99 and 98.9, Jan. 1, 1938; Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 99.3 and 99.3, Dec. 10, 1937; Savannah, New York, 92.1 and 91.9, Feb. 15, 1938; Nashville, New York, 78.2 and 85.6, July 1, 1938; Phoenix, New York, 62.8 and 66.9, Nov. 1, 1938; Boise, Newport News, 85.8 and 84.2 July 15, 1938; Honolulu, New York, 86.7 and 87.3, May 1, 1938; St. Louis, Newport News, 57.2 and 46.9, April 1, 1939; Helena, New York, 36 and 24.1, Sept. 16, 1939.

Submarines—Salmon, Groton, 98.6 and 90, Feb. 19, 1938; Seal, Groton, 96.6 and 87, April 19, 1938; Skipjack, Groton, 91.5 and 80, June 19, 1938; Snapper, Portsmouth, 90.9 and 89.3, March 1, 1938; Stingray, Portsmouth, 86.2 and 84.4, June 1, 1938; Sturgeon, Mare Island, 63.6 and 69.8, Sept. 30, 1938; Sargo, Groton, 42.5 and 18, June 4, 1939; Saury, Groton, 39.5 and 18, July 19, 1939; Spearfish, Groton, 35.8 and 18, Sept. 4, 1939; Sculpin, Portsmouth, 21.6 and 25.7, June 1, 1939; Squalus, Portsmouth, 17.8 and 25.7, Aug. 1, 1939; Swordfish, Mare Island, 12.2 and 32.8, Aug. 1, 1939; Sea Dragon, Groton, 4.3 and 1.2, Dec. 6, 1939; Sealion, Groton, 4.3 and 1.2, Feb. 6, 1940; Sea Raven, Portsmouth, .2 and —, Feb. 1, 1940; Seawolf, Portsmouth, .2 and —, April 1, 1940.

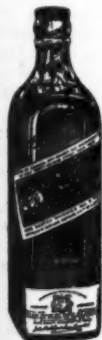
Destroyers—(1850 tons), Warrington, Staten Island, 95.8 and 95, Feb. 1, 1938; Sampson, Bath, Me., 76.8 and 89.3, Aug. 15, 1938; Davis, Bath, Me., 72.5 and 85.7, Oct. 15, 1938; Jouett Bath, Me., 67.8 and 83.2, Dec. 15, 1938;

Destroyers—(1500 ton), Mugford, Boston, 100 and 99.5, Dec. 10, 1937; Ralph Talbot, Boston, 99.5 and 99.5, Dec. 17, 1937; Benham, Staten Island, 45.2 and 51.7, Dec. 14, 1938; Ellet, Staten Island, 43.4 and 48.4, Dec. 29, 1938; Lang, Staten Island, 38.4 and 46.4, Jan. 30, 1939; McCall, San Francisco, 90.7 and 89.8, May 1, 1938; Maury, San Francisco, 78.7 and 81.8, June 15, 1938; Mayrant, Boston, 31 and 21.5, Aug. 14, 1939; Trippe, Boston, 30.5 and 20.5, Oct. 14, 1939; Rhind, Philadelphia, 21 and 16.1, June 14, 1939; Rowan, Norfolk, 33.7 and 20.9, Aug. 15, 1939; Stack, Norfolk, 32.7 and 18.9, Oct. 15, 1939; Sterett, Charleston, 43.9 and 18.4, June 14, 1939; Willson, Puget Sound, 36.4 and 12.6, June 14, 1939; Sims, Bath, Me., 16.5 and 11.6, April 12, 1939; Hughes, Bath, Me., 16.2 and 11.6, June 12, 1939; Anderson, Staten Island 9.7 and 14.3, April 12, 1939; Hammann, Staten Island, 9.7 and 14.3, June 12, 1939; Mustin, Newport News, 10.3 and 10.7, April 12, 1939; Russell, Newport News, 10.3 and 10.6, June 12, 1939; O'Brien, Boston, 6.5 and 8, Aug. 12, 1939; Walke, Boston, 6.5 and 8, Oct. 12, 1939; Morris, Norfolk, 6 and 3.1, Aug. 12, 1939; Roe Charleston, 5 and 4.9, Aug. 12, 1939; Wainwright, Norfolk, 6 and 3.1, Oct. 12, 1939; Buck, Philadelphia, 5 and 1.3, Sept. 12, 1939. The Benson, Mayo, Gleaves, Niblack, Madison and Lansdale are contracted for but construction has not yet begun.

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6th CA Reserve Organization

Chicago, Ill.—For the purpose of creating a system of peace-time organization administration and training of the Organized Reserves and for the 6th Corps Area Service Command and to provide for the latter's expansion into a war-time status, this Corps Area has been divided into the following Military Areas:

- Illinois Military Area, consisting of the State of Illinois.
- Michigan Military Area, consisting of the State of Michigan.
- Wisconsin Military Area, consisting of the State of Wisconsin.

The term "Reserve District" has been discontinued and the term "Military Area" has been substituted. The present Reserve District Commanders become the Military Area Commanders of their respective States.

Military Area Commanders are charged with the following within their respective areas:

- The administration and inactive duty training of Organized Reserves, and the preparation of active duty training schedules, in accordance with Army Regulations and Corps Area instructions.

- The supervision of the peace-time preparation of the mobilization plans of all installations of the Corps Area Service Command except Corps Area Headquarters.

- The war-time execution of the mobilization plans of all Corps Area Service Command installations, except Corps Area Headquarters, recruiting agencies, Recruiting and Reception Stations, Corps Area Supply Point and distributing points.

Each Military Area Commander will recommend to this headquarters a specially selected Reserve Officer for assignment as Deputy Chief of Staff of the area, having in view his ultimate assignment in time of war either to command or to be Chief of Staff of the area.

1st Dist. Naval Reserves

The second lecture of the series arranged for by the Bureau of Navigation entitled "Organization of the Navy Department," and prepared by Rear Adm. S. W. Bryant, USN, is now available and will be delivered by Lt. Comdr. J. H. Keefe, USN, in the Naval Reserve Armory, Building No. 5, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., on Saturday evening, December 18th, 1937 at 8:00 P. M. Lt. J. D. Shore, USNR, will also lecture on "The Mooring Board and Its Use."

A full attendance of all Naval Reserve officers in this District who can arrange to be present at these lectures, is desired. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has directed that a roll, by name, of all officers attending these lectures be kept by the Commandant and that the Bureau be informed of the total number of officers of each class attending each lecture. Credits will be given on the Annual Fitness Reports of each officer for each lecture attended; a space has been provided for this purpose on the new Fitness Report forms.

In order that officers who live at a distance from Boston may have the opportunity of listening to this lecture, it also is scheduled for delivery at:

Naval Reserve Armory, Springfield, Mass., by Lt. W. C. Russell, USN, Dec. 15, 1937 at 8:00 P. M.

Naval Reserve Armory, Fall River, Mass., by Lt. R. W. Lajeunesse, USN, Dec. 20, 1937 at 8:00 P. M.

At his home at 38 Neal St., Portland, Me., by Lt. Comdr. A. L. King, USNR, Dec. 16, 1937 at 7:30 P. M.

The U. S. Naval Reserve Officers Association of the First Naval District will sponsor this occasion and in connection therewith will provide a dinner at 6:30 P. M. on the same date and at the same place.

Naval Reserve Appointments

The following have been issued appointments in the Naval Reserve in the week ending December 18:

- Ens. Washington C. Edwards.
- Lt. (jg) George W. Ferguson.
- Lt. Frank B. C. Geibel.
- Ens. William F. Graff.
- Ens. Tracy S. Holmes.
- Lt. John N. Horan.
- Lt. Bert Kulick.
- Ens. Gorrell V. Patterson.
- Lt. (jg) James C. Radford.

Amend USNR Training Plan

An amendment has been proposed by the Navy Department to its proposed plan to build up the Naval Reserve by providing summer training for civilians under which less liberal provision for medical attention and hospitalization would be allowed than was originally proposed.

"After further study and consideration of the proposed measure," Secretary of the Navy Swanson declared in a letter sent to the Speaker of the House this week, "It is the opinion of the Navy Department that Section 3 of the proposed bill, which provides for medical and surgical treatment, hospitalization, etc., of trainees, should be revised to eliminate provision for hospitalization and treatment in the homes of trainees, and to provide that trainees engaged in theoretical winter instruction or correspondence courses of instruction at their homes shall not be entitled to the same care prescribed for those undergoing other and more rigorous types of instruction and training."

The proposed bill was sent to the House last August too late to be introduced. It would parallel for the Navy, the training carried on by the Army in the Citizens Military Training Camps. Young men of high school and college age would be given summer training at naval stations and on ships to qualify them for commissioning and enlistment in the Naval Reserve. Five hundred college sophomores annually would begin a training course consisting of two summer training courses of 45 days each and with correspondence courses would be groomed for Reserve commissions. Two thousand high school students each year would be similarly trained in the duties of enlisted men and encouraged to enlist in the Reserve for further training.

In proposing the amendment submitted this week, Secretary Swanson said:

"It is felt that the Government would be assuming more than the requirements of the situation indicate should it undertake rehospitalization and home treatment for trainees, and should it assume the responsibility of furnishing medical and surgical care for those engaged in instruction at their homes or schools by means of correspondence courses or other types of training except actual instruction and training with some naval activity."

Amended as proposed, it was stated, the bill "will make ample provision for the care of those who may be injured or become ill while undergoing training, and will not have the effect of committing the Navy Department to a program of care for trainees which would be at once costly, difficult to administer and unnecessary."

Reserve Fliers to Fleet

The Navy Department announced this week that fifteen Aviation Cadets, USNR, were designated as Naval Aviators on Nov. 8.

Following are their names, and new assignments:

- John P. Adams, Bombing Squadron 6, Yorktown.
- Richard H. Mitchell, Torpedo Squadron 6, Yorktown.
- Ero G. Poutinen, Torpedo Squadron 6, Yorktown.
- Francis E. Schrader, Torpedo Squadron 6, Yorktown.
- Bennie F. Such, Torpedo Squadron 6, Yorktown.
- Emory F. Card, Torpedo Squadron 5, Yorktown.
- John L. Hyde, Torpedo Squadron 5, Yorktown.
- John R. Little, Torpedo Squadron 5, Yorktown.
- Frederick L. Curtis, Patrol Squadron 4, Pearl Harbor.
- James R. Jadrnick, Patrol Squadron 4, Pearl Harbor.
- John J. Fitzgerald, Patrol Squadron 8, Pearl Harbor.
- Edmund W. Biros, Aviation Unit, Honolulu.
- John P. Conn, Jr., Aviation Unit, Honolulu.
- Theodore H. Davis, Aviation Unit, Honolulu.

Aviation Cadet Charles J. Quilter, USNR, who was designated naval aviator on Nov. 8, was discharged from the USNR on Nov. 14, to accept appointment as 2nd Lieut. in the U. S. Marine Corps.

Naval Reserve Aviation

Naval Reserve Aviation Bases are assuming greater importance in the defensive organization of the Navy as the Aviation Cadet program and other Naval Reserve Aviation projects increase in accordance with the five year expansion program of the reserve. Below are a few notes regarding activities at the various aviation bases.

Anacostia, D. C.

It is interesting to note that one of the four flying officers assigned to the Marine Squadron, 1st Lt. Allen Van Alstyne, travels from Waterbury, Conn., to this Base for week end drills, twice a month regularly, a distance of more than 300 miles or 7 hours by train. This officer is employed by the Waterbury Tool Works.

On Nov. 12, Rear Adm. George Pettengill, USN, Commandant, Navy Yard, Washington, conducted personnel inspection of the Naval Air Station and the Reserve Base, following which he inspected planes, barracks and material.

Grosse Ile, Mich.

On Nov. 4, Capt. M. F. Marshall, FMCR, while performing a reconnaissance flight in the OL-9, landed in the water of Lake Erie near West Sister Island to inspect the exhaust pipe which had blown off in flight. The plane was taxied to shallow water at West Sister Island and moored. Being overdue from Grosse Ile another plane was sent to search for it. After locating the plane moored at West Sister, the searching plane departed for Grosse Ile, leaving the crew with a hungry expression on their faces and wishing they had dropped some brown bread and beans. As no inhabitants resided on the island, the Coast Guard was notified but due to low water and rough sea it was decided not to tow the plane to the mainland until daylight on November 5.

Kansas City, Kan.

On Nov. 9, Rear Adm. Hayne Ellis, USN, Commandant of the Ninth Naval District inspected VS-12R Squadron and the shipkeepers, presenting the Noel Davis Trophy and the Ninth Naval District Trophy to Division One, VS-12R Squadron. E. A. Lofquist, Chief of Staff, Commander Ralph Wood, and Lt. Robert H. Smith, were also members of the inspection party.

Seattle, Wash.

On Nov. 10, ground was broken for the hangar, shop and administration building which will, when completed, house all activities of the Naval Reserve Aviation Base. This improvement is considered of vital importance to the future success of the Aviation Reserve Squadrons, attached to the Base. The efficiency of the Base should improve as a result of the more homogeneous arrangement, planned for the building.

Recently the small bore rifle teams of VS-16R engaged in two matches with teams from Ft. Lawton and the Washington National Guard. The home team lost to Ft. Lawton 854 to 820, and won from the Guard 819 to 802. There is evidence of great interest in this activity by Squadron personnel.

Medical Field Service School

Carlisle Barracks, Pa.—The 1937 National Guard Officers' Course was completed Nov. 30. The following officers successfully completed the course and were awarded diplomas:

- Capt. Ronald C. Anderson, MC, Neb. NG.
- Capt. Andy N. Deaton, MC, Okla. NG.
- Capt. Warren L. Farver, MAC, Ohio, NG.
- Capt. Robert L. Garrard, MC, R. I. NG.
- Capt. John A. Grab, MC, Wis. NG.
- Capt. Osmah E. Harrell, MC, Fla. NG.
- Col. Annes Mogabgab, MC, La. NG.
- Capt. Abraham Norman, MC, N. Y. NG.
- Maj. Louis A. Normandin, Jr., MC, R. I. NG.
- Capt. Charles V. Snarkowski, MC, Conn. NG.
- Capt. Thornton H. Wood, MC, N. Y. NG.

The course is designed to prepare officers for command or administrative duties in field grades and consists principally of exercises conducted by the Departments of Military Art, Military Sanitation, Training, and Administration. Instruction is given in the training, administration and employment of all Medical Department units of the infantry division.

Reserve Strength and Training

On June 30, 1937 there were 111,100 officers in the Reserve Corps of the Army, of which 96,545 were classified as eligible for active duty, it was shown in the annual report of The Adjutant General, made public this week. While the total represented a loss of 4,000 from the preceding year, there was a gain of 926 in officers eligible for active duty and a loss of 4,926 in officers ineligible for active duty.

Fourteen day active duty training was given to 22,595 Reserve officers, 18,418 of these being officers of the Arms and 4,188 officers of the Services. More than 15 days active duty was given to 1,690 reserve officers of which 1,648 were of the Arms and 42 of the Services.

During the fiscal year there were 10,224 appointments in the Officers Reserve Corps and 838 non-assignable reserve officers regained assignable status.

The 8,241 separations of assignable Reserve Officers were as follows:

Resigned	520
Discharged	586
Died	234
Appointments in Regular Army	128
Appointments in National Guard of U. S.	253
Appointments terminated by expiration of 5-year period	3,342
Accepted reappointments in non-assignable status	3,000

Of the 10,224 assignable officers accepted in the Reserve Corps during the year, the sources were as follows:

Reserve Officers Training Corps ..	5,704
Citizens Military Training Camps ..	347
Flying Cadets	154
Enlisted men, Regular Army	100
Enlisted Reserve Corps	427
Former Regular Army officers	8
Civilians	3,626
Former Reserve Officers	300
Former National Guard Officers ..	8
Former World War Emergency Officer	8
Former enlisted men, World War ..	29

During the year 6,781 reserve officers were promoted and 1,576 were transferred from one section to another.

As to training of the Organized Reserves, the report stated: "In carrying out the training objective of preparing reserve officers for duties pertaining to their mobilization assignments, the active duty training periods for the year were devoted largely to practical work; units being designated for active duty training at the beginning of the training year so as to permit proper orientation of inactive duty training. The selection and training of officers for duty with elements of Corps Area service commands were also stressed."

Coast Artillery Reserve

A suggestion that Reserve officers ordered to a year's active duty under the Thomason Act report for duty on January first instead of July first is contained in the annual report of the Chief of Coast Artillery, Maj. Gen. A. H. Sunderland.

"They would be of greater value to the Coast Artillery if their training was made to coincide with the calendar year," he stated. "Under such an arrangement they would have received approximately six months instruction prior to the summer camps and thus would be able to assist materially in carrying out the training requirements which are heaviest during this period."

As of June 30, 1936, it was reported, there were 7,887 officers in the Coast Artillery Reserve, of which number, 7,017 were eligible for assignment. On Dec. 31, 1936, National Guard Coast Artillery units totaled, 958 officers, 20 warrant officers and 12,950 enlisted men.

Instruction of Coast Artillery ROTC units has been materially handicapped due to the lack of modern equipment for issue to civilian institutions. General Sunderland stated. This has been partially alleviated, he added, by sending Regular Army antiaircraft units, equipped with the latest developments to some of the schools for short periods.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

Aviation Cadets, Naval Reserve

The U. S. Employees Compensation Commission has held that the receipt by a parent of a deceased Naval Reserve aviation cadet, of the proceeds of government life insurance in the amount of \$10,000.00, the premiums on which were paid out of a federal appropriation in accordance with Section 5 of the Act of April 15, 1935 (The Act establishing the grade of aviation cadet, U. S. Naval Reserve) operates to terminate any dependency existing at the time of the death within the meaning of the Compensation Act, and that no dependency compensation can be authorized in such cases.

CEC, USN, Reserve Notes

Mr. Howard Herman Houk, 1209 South Court Street, Montgomery, Ala., has been enrolled as a Lieutenant Commander, CEC-V(S), USNR, to rank from September 8, 1937.

Mr. Martin Francis Maloney, has been enrolled as a Lieutenant (jg) CEC-V(S), USNR, to rank from October 8, 1937.

Mr. Waldemar Funke, has been transferred from Class D-V(G), USNR, to Lieutenant (jg), CEC-V(S), USNR, to rank from June 23, 1937.

Naval Reserve Promotions

The below named Naval Reserve officers on Dec. 8, were issued commissions for promotion to the ranks set opposite their names:

Charles I. Gebhardt, Lt. Comdr.
William H. Miller, Lt. Comdr.
Arthur W. DeMuyser, Lt.
Irving A. Young, Lt.
Frederick Favor, Lt. (jg).
Walter D. Hantelman, Lt. (jg).
Albert F. Hindrelet, Lt. (jg).
Alfred L. MacCubbin, Lt. (jg).
Albert A. McCurdy, Lt. (jg).
John J. Mansure, Lt. (jg).
John B. Stewart, Lt. (jg).
Bernard Orella, Lt. (jg).
Philip C. Scott, Lt. (jg).

The below named Ensigns of the Naval Reserve were on Dec. 13, issued commissions for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant (jg):

William A. Crawford.
Ernest C. Elwood.
Arthur Enderlin.
Laurence P. Furcolow.
Oscar R. Haueuer.
Harry J. Hoffman.
Arthur Erik Linell.
James Merlin Strong.
Max Cyril Weber.
Luther Elmer White.

Reserve Officers' Pay

A revised edition of Army Regulations 35-3420, "Finance Department, Pay and Allowances, Officers' Reserve Corps and Enlisted Reserve Corps," has been approved by the Secretary of War and is now available for distribution. The new pamphlet supersedes AR 35-3420 of May 1, 1935, including the changes dated May 20, 1936. It embodies the latest regulations as affected by recent acts of Congress and decisions of the Comptroller General.

The officers' section of the new pamphlet is divided into ten parts covering such subjects as pay, rental and subsistence allowance, leave of absence and sick leave, allotment of pay, allowances for travel and transportation, warrant officers and enlisted men as Reserve officers, burial expenses, preparation of vouchers, and blank forms.

Reserve Officer Decorated

Peacetime heroism of an Army Reserve officer on CCC duty was recognized during military ceremonies at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Dec. 15, at 10:30 A. M., when Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, Commanding General of the Second Corps Area, formally presented the Soldier's Medal to Maj. Benjamin T. Anuskewicz, Chemical Warfare Reserve, of Brooklyn.

In July, 1935, Major Anuskewicz, who was then a Reserve Captain on active duty as commanding officer of Civilian Conservation Corps Company No. 1282, Camp 8-68, at Oxford, N. Y., swam the raging waters of swollen Genesee Creek to warm oncoming automobilists that a bridge had been washed out during a cloudburst.

Leaves for Reserve Officers

Concerning leaves of absence for Reserve Officers on active duty, the War Department is advising the service as follows:

1. A leave of absence is a privilege granted to an officer of the Army and is not a right. Commanding officers granting leaves of absence will be guided by the foregoing and further by the policy that leaves of absence will be encouraged and granted when an officer's services can be spared and when it entails no additional cost to the Government.

2. In the case of Reserve officers on extended active duty, it is desired that such policies governing the granting of leaves of absence be announced as are in consonance with the above. It is believed that many circumstances might arise which would prevent the granting of a leave of absence, in full accrued amount, to a Reserve officer, such as a lack of available funds for pay and allowances and, in the case of Reserve officers on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps, the requirement that at least one officer be present for duty with the Company at all times. Therefore, Reserve officers should be encouraged to take advantage of leave

credit when their services can be spared. If they elect to conserve their leave credit for a terminal leave they must understand that there is no guarantee that the full amount of accrued leave will be granted.

3. Such amount of accrued leave as will entail no added expense to the Government may be granted Reserve officers upon relief from active duty. In the case of Reserve officers on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps no additional funds will be made available to cover terminal leaves.

4. There is no provision of law for compensating a Reserve officer for leave accrued and not taken prior to relief from active duty.

Death Gratuity for Reserves

Payment of six months death gratuity to the dependents of Air Corps Reserve officers who died while participating in aerial flights would be authorized under the terms of a bill introduced in the House this week by Representative Lamneck.

The bill, (HR 8702) which was referred to the House Military Affairs Committee, provides:

That Air Corps Reserve officers, United States Army, while voluntarily participating

by request or permission of proper authority in aerial flights in United States Army aircraft shall be deemed to be on active duty in the Regular Army for the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of six months' pay to the widow, children, or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct," approved December 17, 1919.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect as of July 1, 1932.

Base Squadron Basketball Team

Selfridge Field, Mich.—Ringing down the curtain with a clean-cut victory over the 17th Pursuit Squadron, the hoopers of the Third Air Base Squadron closed their season with a clean slate—winning eight games in a row. The boys from the base possessed a smooth working pair of forwards in "Terrapin" Capron and Buck Weese and the stellar team work of Shanafelt, Juhl, Terhune, and the other members of the squad brought them through with colors flying.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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BE A

JOURNAL BOOSTER

Personals

Henry Clark, youngest son of Col. and Mrs. Henry B. Clark, USA-Ret., who has been traveling in Europe for the last year, arrived in San Diego, Calif., Monday for the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. James H. Davis, wife of Lt. (jg) Davis, USN, who has been visiting her parents, Judge and Mrs. David H. Kincheloe of New York, sailed Tuesday on the Ancon to join her husband in the Canal Zone.

Mr. George Hinckley, son of Comdr. Robert M. Hinckley, USN, and Mrs. Hinckley, will come to Washington for the Christmas holidays and will be with his grandfather, Mr. George A. King in his Georgetown home. Mr. Hinckley, who is a student at Phillips-Andover, will be accompanied by Mr. Edwin Peterson, Jr., son of Commander Peterson (MC), USN, who is a student at Harvard.

Commander Hinckley is attached to the USS Pennsylvania on the Pacific Coast.

Lt. Col. James B. Ord, Inf., USA, assistant to General Douglas MacArthur, Military Adviser to the Commonwealth Government of the Philippine Islands, recently returned to Manila from a short vacation in Hongkong with Finance Minister H. H. Kung.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. E. E. Booth, USA-Ret., who have been residing at 4408 Arista Drive, San Diego, Calif., for the past ten months have given up their house in San Diego and have taken a lease on a delightful home at 765 South Windsor Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif., where they hope they are to remain permanently.

Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Redman, USN, entertained at a cocktail party on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 9, at the Army and Navy Country Club, Va., as a farewell to Washington for several months. They are leaving around the first of the year to attend the World Radio Conference in Cairo and will be gone for about six months.

Miss Sally Holmes, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ralston Holmes, USN, is to go as a State department translator to the World Radio Conference in Cairo.

Capt. James N. Ancrum, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Ancrum are now at Ft. Francis E. Warren, their home station, after being away three years on CCC duty. Captain Ancrum for the past two years has been District Commander for the state of Wyoming, with headquarters at Casper, Wyo.

Brig. Gen. Henry D. Styer, USA-Ret. and Mrs. Styer, of Coronado, Calif., who are winter guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Odrian M. Hurst, USN, of the Submarine Base, Coco Solo, are now visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wilhelm D. Styer, CE, USA, of Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Miss Caroline Cecil, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Joseph Cecil, USA-Ret., made her bow to society Saturday afternoon, Dec. 11, at the home of her parents on Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Colonel and Mrs. Cecil received with their daughter. After the reception a buf-

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. EMBREE WILLIAM MORGAN who before her recent marriage to Mr. Embree William Morgan, was Miss Jane Power Elliott, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Malcolm Elliott, CE, USA.

fet supper was served to a group of 40 of the younger guests who had called, and later the entire group went to Chevy Chase for the regular Saturday night dance.

Brig. Gen. Alfred T. Smith, USA, accompanied by Mrs. Smith and his Aide-de-Camp, Capt. George P. Howell, Inf., visited the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., Dec. 9, to inspect the 2nd Battalion, 76th Field Artillery which forms a part of the Third Division which he commands with headquarters at Ft. Lewis, Wash.

General Smith was tendered a post review by Col. Troup Miller, 11th Cavalry, the Post Commander after which he made a detailed inspection of the 2nd Battalion, 76th Field Artillery, including materiel, barracks and stables.

General and Mrs. Smith with other guests were entertained at dinner Dec. 8 at the Del Monte Hotel by Col. and Mrs. Harvey D. Higley, 76th Field Artillery and at luncheon on December 9 by Col. and Mrs. Troup Miller, 11th Cavalry, at their quarters in the Presidio.

General Smith was on duty at the Presidio of Monterey in 1912 as a Captain in the 12th Infantry and was greatly impressed with the many changes that have taken place in the post since that time.

A host of distinguished friends gathered at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., Dec. 15 in celebration of the 85th birthday anniversary of Rear Adm. Reginald F. Nicholson, USN-Ret.

A cablegram from Shanghai by Rear Adm. Harry E. Yarnell, commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet, was one of the congratulatory messages read. Admiral Nicholson held that post in 1914.

Admiral Nicholson administered many eminently important offices during his distinguished career in the Navy, which began when he was 12 years old.

From 1909 to 1912 he was chief of the Bureau of Navigation and then transferred to command of the Asiatic Fleet for two years.

After a short tour of duty as a member of the General Board of the Navy, Admiral Nicholson was retired from active service in 1914. He was recalled to active duty three years later, however, to serve as American naval attache to Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

Among the guests present at the banquet were former Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, Malcolm McConihe, Democratic national committeeman for the District; Frank B. Noyes, president of The Evening Star Newspaper Co., and president of the Associated Press; Phya

(Please turn to Page 328)

Weddings and Engagements

The marriage of Miss Marian Foss O'Donnell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. W. O'Donnell, Junction City, Kan., to 1st Lt. Thomas Clary Foote, FA, USA, son of Rear Adm. P. W. Foote, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Foote of Harrisburg, Pa., took place Saturday evening, Dec. 11 at the Episcopal Church of Covenant in Junction City. The Rev. James W. Brettman performed the ceremony.

Miss O'Donnell attended Ward Belmont, Nashville, Tenn., and received a degree from Barnard College, Columbia University, New York City. Lieutenant Foote attended Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1934. He is now stationed with the 84th FA, Ft. Riley, Kan.

The couple left for a wedding trip through the south immediately after the reception. They took a boat at Galveston, Tex., for a trip up East Coast.

Miss Edina May Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil M. Frank of Lawrence Mass. and Capt. Lyman Gano Miller, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip H. Miller of San Diego, Calif., were married December 10, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Daniel Saunders, in Chevy Chase, Md. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alfred de G. Vogler, chaplain at the Marine Barracks at Quantico, Va., in the presence of the immediate families.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of gray-blue brocade made on empire lines. She carried a bouquet of sweetheart roses, lilies of the valley and forget-me-nots. Her only attendant was Miss Marcia Eberlien, the bridesmaid.

Mr. Luke Skidmore of South Carolina was best man for Captain Miller.

Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for a short wedding trip, and on their return they will be at home at Quantico, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pinckney Johnston of Macon, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Rose Winkler, to Ens. Frank Gordon Law, USN, of Portland, Ore., and Washington.

The bride-elect was graduated from Washington Seminary in Atlanta, Ga., and attended the Fairmont School in Washington. Ensign Law is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of 1936. Since his graduation he has been stationed on the USS Trenton in San Diego, but was recently transferred to the USS Savannah in Camden.

Plans for the wedding will be announced in the spring.

The marriage of Miss Emily Durham Cramer, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Myron Cramer, JAGD, USA, to Mr. Charles Earle Van Sickle of Manila, P. I., will take place at the Western Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., Saturday evening, Dec. 18.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Spencer Ball Akin, SC, USA, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Stone Akin to 1st Lt. Newell Charles James, FA, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. James of Hancock, Mich., and Washington, D. C. The wedding will take place early in January.

Comdr. Dallas Laizure, USN-Ret. and Mrs. Laizure of Long Beach, Calif., announce the engagement of their daughter, Virginia, to Lt. (jg) Philip Huston Torrey, Jr., USN, son of Col. and Mrs. Philip H. Torrey, USMC, of Newport, R. I.

Miss Laizure attended William and Mary College. Lieutenant Torrey, who was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1934 is on duty at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

The marriage will take place early next year after Lieutenant Torrey's graduation from the air base.

The wedding of Miss Jane Allen Runyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson

Runyon of New York and 1st Lt. Thomas West Hammond, Inf., USA, son of Mrs. Thomas West Hammond and the late Colonel Hammond, USA, will take place in St. James Church, New York, on Dec. 28.

Miss Louise Chase Myers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hewitt Myers of Washington, D. C., has completed the plans for her wedding to 1st Lt. John R. Pugh, Cav., USA, Jan. 3 at noon in the Textile Museum adjoining the home of Mr. and Mrs. Myers on S Street.

Lt. Col. Thomas L. Gore, MC, USA, of Ft. Sill, Okla., announce the engagement of his daughter, Miss Florence Bennett Gore, to 2nd Lt. Clinton U. True, Inf., USA, now stationed at Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Miss Gore is a graduate of the Fegan School, New York City. Lieutenant True graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, and is a native of New Orleans, La.

The wedding will take place in the Spring.

Warrant Officer and Mrs. Leopold A. Yost, Inf., USA, of Ft. Douglas, Utah, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Adele Frances Yost to Dr. Harlan Tribbit High, son of Dr. D. B. High, of Montezuma, Iowa.

The wedding, a Yuletide affair, will be solemnized Dec. 29, 1937, at the Post Chapel, Ft. Douglas, Utah, Lt. Col. Samuel J. Miller, Chaplain, USA, officiating.

Miss Yost attended the University of Utah, a popular member of the younger set at that institution. Doctor Tribbit is a graduate of the University of Iowa.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Rosalyn Amini Pate, daughter of the American Military Attache, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph Benjamin Pate, stationed at Panama City, Panama, to 1st Lt. Thomas Herbert Beck, Inf., USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Beck of South Carolina.

Miss Pate is the niece of Lt. Col. I. J. Nichol, Inf., USA. She attended Shorter (Please turn to Page 328)

Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Women's Club editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut avenue northwest, Washington, D. C.")

The Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held their 43rd Birthday luncheon at the Army and Navy Club on Friday, Dec. 18. More than seventy-five members were present including many new members and several from out of town.

New members of this very large and active chapter which have recently joined are: Mrs. David Foote Sellers, Mrs. L. W. Bostwick, Mrs. George R. Brown, and Mrs. Bryson Bruce, of the Navy; and Mrs. Ralph Brush, Mrs. Frank J. McSherry, Mrs. Pleas B. Rogers, Mrs. Clifford M. Tuteur, Mrs. John F. Kahle, Mrs. Rowland B. Ellis, and Mrs. John M. Ferguson of the Army.

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.
December 15, 1937

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George B. Tyner, GSC, USA, are closing their house on Hoban road in the near future and will leave for a month's visit to Bermuda.

Mrs. Emory E. Hackman, wife of 1st Lt. Hackman, CAC, USA, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Martha C. Macatee, of Chevy Chase, has rejoined her husband at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Miss Betty Boschen, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick W. Boschen, USA, spent last week-end in New York. Miss Boschen makes her home with her parents at the Wardman Park Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haley had as guests last week-end at their home in Lyon Village Capt. Edward Ross, USMC and Mrs. Ross and their little daughter, Catherine Ross of Annapolis, Md.

Capt. John R. Edie, USN-Ret. entertained at a buffet supper Monday evening in honor of the former United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Mr. Alanson B. Houghton. The guests were members of the Men's Club of St. John's Church on Lafayette Square.

Col. and Mrs. B. G. Ruttenutter, USA-Ret. are at the Hotel Monterey, West Palm Beach, where they will spend the winter.

Col. Jeter R. Horton, USMC; Maj. Wilbur S. Elliott, QMC, USA; Lt. Col. R. L. Cave, FD, USA; Comdr. E. W. Broadbent, USN, and Capt. W. S. Zane, (SC), USN, will return tomorrow from a trip to Chicago.

Lt. Col. R. C. Holliday, Inf., USA, of Charleston, S. C. is spending an indefinite time at the Martinique.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Conant entertained a small group of young people at dinner in the blue room of the Shoreham last evening in honor of Ensign and Mrs. Edwin Denby, Jr., USN. They have come from New London, Conn., to visit Mrs. Denby's parents, Col. and Mrs. William J. L. Lyster, USA-Ret.

WEST POINT, N. Y.
December 15, 1937

The annual dinner of the West Point Army Mess was held at the Officers' Club on Friday, Dec. 10. During the dinner several skits were presented. Following the dinner a business meeting was held and a new executive council was elected for 1938.

Capt. Malin Craig, Jr., FA, USA, and Mrs. Craig had as their guests last week her mother, Mrs. Greer Baughman, and her sister, Miss Wilhelmina Baughman, both of Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Furbur Marshall, Mrs. Sanford Cluett and Mrs. Helen Roth, all of Troy, N. Y., were the guests last week of 1st Lt. John A. Berry, Jr., FA, USA, and Mrs. Berry. Miss Wilfred Chase, of Bronxville, N. Y., was a week-end guest of Lieutenant Berry and Mrs. Berry.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Evans, Inf., USA, passed last week-end in Bronxville, N. Y., as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav A. Zindler. Mrs. William K. Bartlett, of San Francisco, is the guest for several months of her son-in-law and daughter, 1st Lt. Harold E. Brooks, FA, USA, and Mrs. Brooks.

The first, second and third classes of the United States Corps of Cadets entertained at a hop in the old gymnasium Dec. 11. Cadet Robert F. Bromiley, assisted by Lt. Normando A. Costella, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Costello received.

The West Point Pan-Hellenic Society met at the Officers' Club on Monday, Dec. 6. Mrs. Edmund K. Daley, wife of 1st Lt. Daley, CE, USA, and Mrs. Hoy D. Davis, Jr., wife of 1st Lt. Hoy CE, USA, were luncheon hostesses.

A duplicate bridge tournament was held at the Officers' Club on Tuesday, Dec. 7, under the direction of Capt. Alfred M. Gruenther, FA, USA. Ten tables were in play.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
December 14, 1937

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown were luncheon guests on Thursday of Rear Adm. and Mrs. David Foote Sellers at the Superintendent's quarters. Rear Admiral Brown will

succeed Rear Admiral Sellers as Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Comdr. and Mrs. Myron W. Hutchinson gave the first of two receptions on Saturday afternoon at their home on Southgate Avenue. Those assisting were Mrs. Charles V. O. Terwilliger, Mrs. John T. Bowers, Mrs. V. P. H. Weems, and Miss Virginia Worthington, in the drawing room and those in the dining room were Mrs. Charles C. Slayton, Mrs. Bryson Bruce, Mrs. A. P. Calvert and Miss Dulany Claude, Miss Margaret Baxter, a sister of Mrs. Hutchinson.

Capt. and Mrs. Shaproth, Jr., gave a farewell dinner last Thursday night aboard the Receiving Ship "Reina Mercedes" for Capt. and Mrs. Forde A. Todd, who will leave here shortly.

The French Club met on Monday, December 13 at the home of Mrs. William R. Thayer, wife of Lieutenant Thayer, at their home at Wardour. Assisting Mrs. Thayer was Mrs. Hugh B. McLean, wife of Lieutenant McLean.

Miss Anne Howard, daughter of Mrs. Douglas A. Howard and the late Captain Howard, USN, has returned to her home here after visiting her cousin Miss Peggy Howard in New York City. Miss Howard was accompanied by Mr. Tyler Coulson and Mr. Stanley Fisher. The party attended the dinner and dance at the Lamb's Club on Saturday night.

Lt. and Mrs. William R. Thayer gave a dinner party on Saturday night in honor of their guests Miss Rosemary Powell and Miss Sara Mason of London, England. Miss Powell, who is one of the well known golfers in England, played the naval officers' golf course, with Lt. T. A. Torgerson, USN.

Mrs. R. W. M. Graham, wife of Lt. Comdr. Graham, USN, gave a luncheon on Friday for Miss Rosemary Powell and Miss Sara Mason.

Winners at the Naval Officers' Duplicate Bridge Club held last Tuesday evening were: first, Lt. and Mrs. R. A. Cook; second, Lt. H. C. Pound and Lt. R. C. Brownlee; third, Lt. and Mrs. W. C. Blinn.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
December 14, 1937

1st Lt. Clyde C. Roberts, USMC-Ret., spoke before the Pan American League at its December Luncheon at Casa del Rey Moro in Balboa Park last week on "Visit Central America." Lieutenant Roberts was formerly living in Costa Rica.

Mrs. Robert C. Boyden, wife of Lieutenant Boyden, (MC), USN, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday as a farewell honor to Mrs. Abbott, wife of Lieutenant Abbott, who is leaving soon for Honolulu to be with her husband.

Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton, wife of Maj. Gen. Pendleton, USMC-at., has been elected honorary president of the Marine Officers' Wives' Club.

Maj. James H. Donahue, Inf., USA, is reporting here from Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., as instructor in Military tactics, replacing Maj. James I. Gibbon, Cav., USA, who has been ordered to Ft. McDowell.

Mrs. Allen B. Adams, Jr., wife of Lt. (Jg) Adams, USN, was guest of honor at a luncheon on Friday at the home of Mrs. James Bobbitt.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger are leaving this week for north, planning to spend the holidays with Mrs. Kindelberger's sisters and their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Willard and Mr. and Mrs. Grayson Dutton, and before returning to Coronado will visit Palm Springs.

The Wives-of-Navy-Doctors' Club met at (Continued on Next Page)

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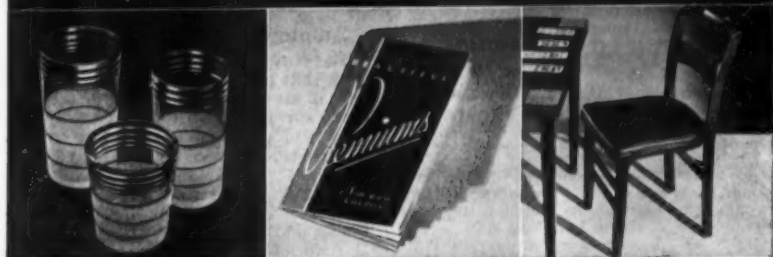
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Posts and Stations SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

(Continued from Preceding page)

El Cortes Hotel today for the December gathering, with Mrs. Joel T. Boone, wife of Comdr. Boone, USN, as chairman of the hostesses.

Capt. Byron McCandless, USN, spoke before Padre Serra Post, American Legion, Wednesday evening on the history of the flag.

Mrs. James Edwin Murphy, wife of Lieutenant Murphy, USN, entertained Sunday afternoon at a Christmas Party, celebrating the eighth birthday anniversary of her daughter, Patricia.

LONG BEACH, CALIF. December 12, 1937

Invitations will soon be issued for the annual Navy ball to be given for Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Commander in Chief, and other ranking Navy people by Southland society January 15. This ball, which will be eighth annual function of this kind, will be held in the Biltmore Hotel. William May Garland of Los Angeles, who is heading the committee, will have among others on his committee, Col. Ira Clifton Copley, Edward A. Dickson, William Preston Harrison and Richard Jewett Scheweppe. This brilliant event was planned a few days ago when the Navy Ball committee met at the California club. The date of the annual Navy Ball in Long Beach is still undecided by the committee, headed by Capt. Welch Hanbery.

Capt. and Mrs. Milo Draemel were complimented Monday afternoon by Lt. and Mrs. Richmond P. McDonough, USS Pennsylvania, at a cocktail party in their Orizaba Avenue home attended by fifty of the service set contingent. Capt. Draemel, now commanding officer of the Pennsylvania, goes to new duty as Commandant of Midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

Capt. Robert Grimes Coman, commanding the USS Vestal, and Mrs. Coman feted Capt. and Mrs. Draemel at two informal cocktail affairs, one last Sunday and the other Tuesday, with many navy folk calling between 5 and 7 o'clock. Miss Betty Coman, debutante daughter of the hosts, assisted them.

Capt. and Mrs. George Alexander were feted at a recent dinner dance in Palos Verdes Country Club arranged by officers of USS Arizona and their wives. Capt. Alexander, skipper of the Arizona, and Mrs. Alexander will leave soon for duty in Washington, D. C.

When Mrs. E. L. King gave a luncheon in Pacific Coast Club her guests numbered many prominent Navy matrons, including Mesdames Joseph K. Taussig, Milo Draemel, Rufus Mathewson, Fred G. Reinecke, Robert A. Dawes, R. P. Briscoe, G. L. Menocal, Ralph Skylstead, W. Thompson, Wallace Dillon and Charles L. Andrews.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

November 30, 1937

Mrs. Edward H. Conger, wife of Maj. Conger, USMC-Ret., is here from Tucson, Ariz., as the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Maj. and Mrs. Henry M. Butler, USMC-Ret.

Rear Adm. Walton R. Sexton, USN, was dinner host recently at Hotel del Coronado, his guests including Vice Adm. and Mrs. Frederick J. Horns, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Adolphus E. Watson, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Sinclair Gannon, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ernest J. King, Rear Adm. and Mrs. William S. Pye, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Julius C. Townsend, Capt. and Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, John H. Newton, Laurence N. McNair, Herbert E. Kays, Patrick N. L. Bellinger, James L. Kauffman, Harry L. Pence, and George C. Rhoades, and Mmes. William Cronan and Herbert R. Hein.

Miss Katherine Adams Stoll, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. William C. Stoll, USA-Ret., of this city, will take her oath as an attorney of the California bar at Los Angeles this week.

Mrs. John E. Murphy, wife of Lt. Murphy, USN, entertained at tea on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Alexander F. Junker, wife of Lt. Junker, as a farewell before she sails for Honolulu to join Lt. Junker, now attached to the USS Dolphin. Wives of officers of the 1922 class at the Naval Academy were guests.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton, USMC-Ret., have been entertaining as house guest Right Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe, missionary bishop of Alaska, who they have known for more than thirty years.

Mrs. Emilie P. Moses, wife of Col. Moses, USMC, is recovering from a serious operation which she underwent at a Los Angeles hospital last Tuesday.

Mrs. Lauren S. Willis, wife of Lt. Col. Willis, USMC-Ret., entertained at supper Tuesday evening in compliment to Mrs. E. H. Conger, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Parker Kuhn of Bedford Hill, N. Y., is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. James E. Normyle of Coronado. Mrs. Kuhn is daughter-in-law of the late Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, USA-Ret.

QUANTICO, VA.

December 15, 1937

Mrs. Frederic L. Bradman, wife of Brig. Gen. Bradman, USMC, has returned to Quantico from a visit in California and Texas.

Mrs. Austin R. Brunell, wife of Capt. Brunell, USMC, entertained in honor of Mrs. John H. Cook, wife of Lt. Cook, USMC, at a bridge tea Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 8. Lieutenant and Mrs. Cook will leave for their new station at Parris Island, S. C.

Lt. Comdr. William Shannon Heath, USN-Ret., who left Quantico Tuesday, Dec. 7, for Camden, S. C., where he plans to spend the winter, was host at a farewell cocktail party Monday afternoon at the Officers' Club.

Mrs. W. B. Grove of Summit Point, W. Va., is the house guest of her brother-in-law and sister, the Commanding General and Mrs. James C. Breckinridge, USMC.

1st Lt. and Mrs. Henry T. Elrod, USMC, and Mrs. Elrod's uncle, Rear Adm. R. H. Jackson, USN-Ret., went to Washington Wednesday, Dec. 8, for the dinner party given at the Army-Navy Country Club by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. T. B. Inglis, USN.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas G. McFarland, USMC, and their two children left Quantico last Monday for their new duty assignment in Parris Island, S. C.

Mrs. Herbert P. Becker, wife of Captain Becker, USMC, has returned to the post from a visit in Providence, R. I.

Maj. and Mrs. Richard O. Sanderson, USMC, entertained at dinner at their quarters Dec. 11, having as their guests Col. and Mrs. Leander A. Clapp, USMC, Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Miller, USMC, and Maj. and Mrs. Dudley S. Brown, USMC.

Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Miller, USMC, have as their guests Mrs. Miller's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. Niemeyer of La Crosse, Wis.

Propose Auto Allowance Survey (Continued from First Page)

we can have the full picture in mind."

It was pointed out that preparation of such a report at the War Department would not be difficult in view of the survey made a year or two ago by the Quartermaster General. A survey of the number of privately owned automobiles maintained by commissioned and non-commissioned personnel at Army posts and the degree to which they were used on Government business was started by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL after Maj. Gen. L. H. Bash, then Quartermaster General, advanced the question of an automobile allowance, similar to the old mounted pay, to the House Military Committee.

The data gathered at Army posts for the JOURNAL was forwarded to the Quartermaster General's Office by local commanding officers and the results given careful study. This study, showing that a large proportion of officers use their cars on official business, and that in many cases the vehicle is operated 50 or more percent of the time in connection with Government business, is available, and could be furnished to Congress with little additional research being necessary, unless a definite recommendation as to legislative relief was requested.

Personals

(Continued from Page 324)

Abhibal Rajamaitri, Siamese Minister to the United States; Maj. Gist Blair, Swagen Sherry, Eugene Meyer, Col. William A. Staten, William Hayes, John Marshall, Capt. Frank Hill, Royal Johnson and a number of others.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 324)

College, Rome, Ga., and while there was a member of the Epsilon Delta Sorority. Lieutenant Beck was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in the class of 1933 and is now on duty with the 33rd Infantry at Ft. Clayton, Canal Zone.

The wedding is planned to take place during the coming Spring.

Lieutenants Needed in Fleet

The Navy Department announced this week that a preliminary survey indicates that if all Lieutenants due for sea duty in the spring, 1938, are ordered to sea, the Fleet will still be approximately 60 Lieutenants below present allowances.

Because of this deficiency, therefore, the Navy Department is disapproving practically all requests by Lieutenants for an additional year of shore duty. The Bureau of Navigation will, it was announced, consider requests for extension of present cruises from Lieutenants now at sea junior to the class of 1922 and due for shore duty in 1938.

Quartermaster General's Report

Unless larger appropriations are provided for the replacement of motor vehicles in the Army the number of vehicles available for the service will be greatly reduced during the next two or three years, Maj. Gen. Henry Gibbins, the Quartermaster General, points out in his annual report, made public this week.

General Gibbins also stated that it appears to be desirable to redistribute some of the personnel now concentrated at Depots and other large motor repair establishments in order to make available to Corps Area Commanders mechanics for the repair of vehicles locally.

Excerpts from the report follow:

Motor Transportation

Personnel.—The Army is now equipped largely with commercial types of motor vehicles for which repair parts have been generally available locally for purchase under General Supply Schedules, Treasury Department. The availability of these parts has made it practicable to repair vehicles at the posts to which assigned, or within the Corps Areas, provided mechanics are available. Based on survey made during the year it appears to be desirable and recommendation will be made to the War Department accordingly for the redistribution of some of the personnel now concentrated at Depots and other large repair establishments in order to make available to Corps Area Commanders mechanics for the repair of vehicles locally.

Operations.—Maximum use is being made of tactical motor vehicles for administrative purposes. The major portion of the vehicles procured during the fiscal year was for assignment of tactical organizations. A study is being made of administrative requirements for motor vehicles with a view to providing, in Tables of Allowances, a minimum number of administrative vehicles for each post and station, based on the maximum use of tactical vehicles.

The practicability of standardizing motor vehicles within organizations as to make and models by the assignment of complete allowance of new vehicles to an organization and the reassignment of any vehicles which may be on hand to other organizations having similar equipment is also being studied and it appears that economy in maintenance, more uniform operation and more systematic training will be the ultimate result.

Maintenance.—The decentralization of motor maintenance to Corps Areas and Departments has simplified generally the maintenance problem. However, piece-meal procurement of motor vehicles has resulted in the purchase of a large number of different makes and models, among which are vehicles produced by small manufacturers who do not have servicing facilities available in each Corps Area. Centralized control of the repair of such vehicles is still necessary.

The program for the procurement and issue of motor repair and maintenance tools and equipment has been completed and coordinated with the arms and services. As of June 30, 1937, a total of \$656,225 has been obligated towards completion of this program. \$275,618 additional is available for expenditure during the fiscal year 1938, which will complete the program of furnishing all organizations, posts and stations with motor maintenance equipment.

No stocks of motor vehicle repairs parts are now carried in Depots except in foreign departments. Approximately \$179,000 is included in fiscal year 1938 appropriations with which to supplement limited stocks now on hand in the foreign departments.

Replacement.—The present cost to replace motor vehicles now on hand for which the Quartermaster Corps is responsible for procurement and maintenance is approximately \$17,000,000. Assuming a maximum average life of seven years per vehicle, an annual replacement program would be required of approximately \$2,500,000. The actual number of vehicles on hand as of December 31, 1936, was approximately 150 less than the number on hand December 31, 1935. The number of vehicles on hand will be greatly reduced during the next two or three years unless larger appropriations are provided for replacement purposes. The reason for the small reduction of 1936 under 1935 is due to the large number of motor vehicles procured in the fiscal years 1934 and 1935 with PWA funds. It is estimated that, with only \$1,000,000 available annually for replacement purposes, the total number of vehicles on hand at the end of each fiscal year will be reduced by approximately 1,000 to 1,250, and that no additional new motorization can be undertaken.

Purchase of Motor Vehicles.—The Quartermaster Corps purchased during the fiscal year 1937, from funds appropriated for Army Transportation, 947 motor vehicles, at a total cost of \$903,750.10.

In so far as practicable, motor vehicles of manufacturers' standard commercial production are procured. Where necessary, modifications are made to accommodate military equipment and to meet special military requirements. In order to maintain motor vehicles in the Theatre of Operations during a major operation, it will be necessary to provide some means of standardization in order to prevent the accumulation of so many different makes and models as to make it impossible to obtain and furnish replacement parts. For the above reasons, motor vehicles now being procured are not recommended as standard. Chassis types, body types and tonnage capacities have been approved by the War Department as Substitute Standard only for peace-time use. A continuing study is being made with a view toward improvements in commercial models and the standardization of vehicles of suitable types for war purposes. Marked improvement has been made in military motor transport development, so that it is now practicable to plan for types of motor vehicles to be used in major emergencies which will give maximum performance, reasonable maintenance and a reasonable production schedule by the industry.

Standardization

Projects.—A number of development projects were completed, among the more important of which are:

Field Equipment for Officers (Adopted as standard for Infantry), (modification of the field bag and cartridge belt suspenders). Insignia, Cap and Collar, Enlisted Men's (Improvement and simplification of type). Saddle, Military, Phillips (new type).

A number of development projects are in progress, among which are the following:

Bags, Water, Hand. Containers, Food-carrying. Containers, Gasoline. Jackets, Field. Rations, Emergency and Reserve. Range, Portable, Field, Gasoline-burning. Shirts, Cotton, Improved (6.2 oz. twill). Shoes, Service, Improvement of. Suit, Working, One-Piece. Uniform—Substitution of Trousers and Short Leggings for Breeches.

This office has cooperated with the War Department Uniform Board in the following uniform developments:

A new blue dress uniform for officers. A new white dress uniform for officers. Establishment of a uniform system of ornamentation for and revision of regulations concerning the special evening dress and blue mess uniforms, and the blue cape. A tentatively approved design for a new enlisted men's blue dress uniform.

Test models for a new field uniform, consisting of a canvas hat, sport collar worsted shirt, windbreaker type jacket, and trousers worn either with Marine Corps type leggings and service shoes, or logger type short boots. Brief tests indicate favorable troop reaction to the shirts, jackets, trousers and leggings.

Emergency Rations

During the fiscal year 1937 a new U. S. Army Emergency ration was developed. This new emergency ration is composed of chocolate, oat flour, milk powder, sugar and certain other ingredients, molded into four ounce rectangular cakes. The experimentation and development of this ration is based on the principle of producing a ration for emergency use for the Army which will meet the following conditions:

a. A product to be usable in any climatic condition. b. To contain the highest possible caloric value in the smallest possible package. c. To produce a product of such palatability as will warrant its continued use.

A quantity of this new emergency ration has been manufactured for use in field service tests through controlled consumption by troops during maneuvers and marches and similar occasions to determine its food value and suitability for emergency use and also for storage testing through ordinary warehouse storage and handling to determine its keeping quality and the durability of the packaging.

The cost of feeding the CCC for the fiscal year was \$51,563,446.77.

Sales in Commissaries

The value of subsistence stores and supplies sold in sales commissaries during the fiscal year 1937, was \$12,084,071.14.

Clothing and Equipment

Cloth for Trousers and Breeches.—When the matter of adopting trousers for the Air Corps was under consideration, it was found that 24 ounce elastic cloth was considered too heavy for trousers with the result that 18 ounce elastic cloth was approved for trousers for the Air Corps and its use extended for the breeches. The type of cloth now being procured for both trousers and breeches will be 18 ounce elastic. The 18 ounce serge will continue to be procured for coats.

Winter Uniforms, Overcoats and Field Caps for Enlisted Men while traveling on Transports.—For many years enlisted men traveling on transports have received gratuities issue of woolen clothing during the season of the year that this clothing was needed, if not in his possession. Since the adoption and issue of the roll collar uniform and the fact that difficulties were experienced in furnishing this clothing in sufficient quantities to

(Continued on Next Page)

Quartermaster General's Report (Continued from Preceding page)

meet the growing demand, it became necessary to find a way to cover the issue required for transport service without detriment to army supply. The scheme evolved is one of issuing woolen coats, breeches and overcoats and woolen field caps to the men, when needed. These articles are taken up at the end of the voyage, renovated and placed in stock for subsequent issue for the same purpose.

Trousers for the C. M. T. C. — Early in March 1937 after considerable research by The Quartermaster General's office on the question of equipping the trainees at Citizens' Military Training Camps with trousers in lieu of breeches and leggings, it was decided that issues to these trainees would be gradual, that is, as new issues are required by dismounted trainees, the issue would be in trousers rather than breeches and leggings.

Trousers to be worn by Members of the Air Corps.—Due to the necessity of service, orders were issued that the Air Corps would be issued trousers in lieu of breeches and leggings. This order for purposes of uniformity has since been extended to all troops at Air Corps Stations. The equipping of these troops with trousers is being accomplished as fast as production will permit.

Clothing Settlements.—The present clothing money allowance, which is the same for all arms of the service, has been in effect for two years and has proven very satisfactory, with the exception that at a few stations at certain periods of the year it is necessary to issue an enlisted man both summer and winter clothing in the early stages of his enlistment. This would necessarily lead to indebtedness on the part of the enlisted man on his first semi-annual settlement date. The regulations, however, have been changed to permit in such cases, that the settlement of his account be deferred until the next semi-annual settlement date. By that time he will have accumulated sufficient maintenance credit to cover any accrued indebtedness.

Winter Clothing for Guard Duty.—For sometime there has been agitation for the supply of heavier winter clothing to be used for guard duty at northern posts in the United States. After considerable experimentation, it was decided to adopt horsehide mittens, wool mufflers, and wool lined caps for this purpose. These articles will be issued at all northern posts where actual need exists.

O. D. Cotton Coats.—Since the adoption of the khaki cotton uniforms, the need for further use of o. d. cotton coats being passed, the Secretary of War authorized surplus declaration of all o. d. cotton coats in Regular Army warehouses, and in addition, such stocks as the National Guard no longer required. These coats are gradually being absorbed by other agencies of the National Government.

Housing Program

The Army Housing Program, which was inaugurated with funds appropriated in 1927, has progressed each year since, within the funds made available therefor. The total amount allotted up to and including June 30, 1937, for this purpose was \$173,641,328.47, which includes \$1,354,550 Relief Funds made available by the Works Progress Administration for construction. These funds have been expended for accommodations as follows:

Officers' Quarters ...	3,225	\$41,588,300.39
Non Commissioned Officers' Quarters ...	2,390	18,566,489.62
Barracks ...	39,726	35,654,336.68
Cadet Barracks (West Point) ...	249	1,510,000.00
Hospitals ...	3,254 beds	10,891,047.74
Nurses' Quarters ...	490	1,784,510.21
Miscellaneous Buildings, including shelter for 750 vehicles and 3,516 animals ..		29,845,414.12
Air Corps Technical Buildings ..		35,310,629.71
GRAND TOTAL ..		\$173,641,328.47

On June 30, 1937, it was estimated that funds previously allotted for construction purposes were 90% expended.

The most important construction projects undertaken during the past fiscal year were at West Point, New York, where a total of \$5,324,250 is being expended; at the Sacramento Air Depot, California; and at Hickam Field, Hawaiian Territory, where appropriations of \$7,000,000 and \$4,525,750 respectively have been made available.

Power and Heating Systems

Contract was awarded during the past year for additions to the power plant at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in the sum of \$151,130. Boilers, heating equipment and other improvements to heating systems were accomplished at Baritan Arsenal, New Jersey, Pittsburgh Airport, Pennsylvania, Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, Fort Thomas, Ken-

tucky, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Fort Baker, California, Erie Ordnance Depot, Ohio, Fitzsimons General Hospital, Colorado, and Fort Hayes, Ohio, and improvements and equipment replacements were also undertaken at a number of other stations.

Electric Systems

Electric distribution and street lighting system at Hickam Field, Territory of Hawaii, is now being installed at a cost of \$191,300. Extensive repairs to the electric systems at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Fort McClellan, Aberdeen Proving Ground and Front Royal Quartermaster Depot are also being made.

Gas System

Utility companies, supplying natural gas, have been extending their services to a marked degree in recent years so that gas as a fuel, is being more extensively used throughout the Army. Gas service was recently introduced at Fort Barrancas, Florida. The use of gas for heating has been approved for the Presidio of Monterey, California, and the Ogden Ordnance Depot, Utah.

Refrigeration

During the year there was purchased a total of 1812 ice cooled refrigerators, 630 of which were for Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters and 1182 for Commissioned Officers' Quarters. Also 122 ice cooled refrigerators were purchased for installation in messes. In addition to these, a number of mechanical refrigerators were purchased throughout the year, as well as the purchase of mechanical units for built-in refrigerators throughout the Panama Canal Department.

At a number of posts mechanical refrigerators were purchased for commissaries and messes.

Early in the year the Federal Housing Administration circularized the several Government Establishments concerning the availability of household type mechanical refrigerators which were repossessed from the original owners for failure to make proper payment, and the War Department acquired approximately 766 mechanical refrigerators of various sizes, valued at \$126,409.00 for the cost of transportation and packing.

Furniture

Contracts were awarded for heavy wood furniture for 11 Field Officers' Quarters, 146 Company Officers' Quarters and 129 Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters, and metal furniture for use in tropical climates for 114 sets of Officers' Quarters and 73 sets of Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters.

Army and Aviation

The Army has spent more than \$2,000,000,000 in aviation since 1911, Assistant Secretary of War Johnson said in a radio address over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company Dec. 17. The address, entitled "The Army's Salute to the Wright Brothers," was delivered on the 34th anniversary of the first heavier-than-air flight.

Mr. Johnson said:

To the living Orville Wright, who still devotes his strength and his energy to perfect and to develop the flying machine, the Army, in behalf of all friends of aviation, extends best wishes for continued success and happiness. In memory of Wilbur, the mighty air armada of the United States Army which rules the skies proudly proclaims his handiwork. To his skill and to his ingenuity, the Army Air Corps stands as a living monument.

The Wright brothers and the Army Air Corps owe much of their success to each other. Aviation is deeply indebted to both.

It was the United States Army that drew up the first specifications for the military airplane. It asked for a machine capable of forty miles an hour, with a capacity for two passengers and the ability to maintain a sustained flight of one hundred and twenty-five miles. Thirty-eight manufacturing firms were asked to submit machines for inspection. Only the Wrights met the specifications.

At Fort Myer, Virginia, across the Potomac from Washington, in July 1908, the Wright brothers demonstrated their plane to the satisfaction of the military authorities. The Army bought its first plane, the first military airplane in the whole world. Aviation had come to our Army.

Three officers and ten enlisted men were detailed to the aviation section of the Signal Corps to develop and promote aviation. In time, this small detachment grew into a squadron. When General Pershing marched the punitive expedition into Mexico in 1916, he took with him into the field this, the Army's first aerial squadron.

Since 1911, the War Department has spent more than two billion dollars in aviation. In the last five years, more than three hundred and seventy-five million dollars have gone to the development of the Army Air Corps. This sum represents nearly twenty-five percent of the total amount expended during this period

by the War Department for all military purposes.

These funds, expended regularly by the War Department, have kept the civilian industry alive. Twelve and fifteen years ago, when there was no civilian demand for airplanes, it was the funds of the War Department

that kept the airplane factories going. They provided opportunities for the employment and retention of the highly skilled workers and the aeronautical engineers without whose invaluable contributions the aviation industry could not have survived.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BOAL—Born at General Hospital, Thermopolis, Wyo., Dec. 12, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Boal, MC, USA, a daughter, Betsey Ann.

BRUERTON—Born at Quintard Hospital, San Diego, Calif., recently, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bruerton, a son, Hamilton James, grandson of Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. Hamilton P. K. Lyon, (CC), USN-Ret.

DIEHL—Born at the Colon Hospital, Panama Canal Zone, Nov. 28, 1937 to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Donald B. Diehl, Air-Res., USA, a son.

DORNIN—Born at the Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., Dec. 5, 1937 to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. Marshall E. Dornin, USN, twin daughters, Margot and Marla.

EMERSON—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Dec. 1, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Dowl Voul Emerson, USN, a son.

HUGHES—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Dec. 10, 1937, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. George Ervin Hughes, USN, a daughter, Bette Bondurant.

MCCORMICK—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Dec. 7, 1937, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. William M. McCormick, USN, a son, William Morgan McCormick jr., grandson of Comdr. Robert W. Cary, USN.

MAC DONNELL—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 7, 1937 to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert G. MacDonnell, CE, USA, a son, Robert Irwin.

MADDEN—Born at San Diego, Calif., Dec. 5, 1937 to Lt. and Mrs. Edward P. Madden, (MC), USN, a daughter, Julia Anne.

BOTTET—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Nov. 28, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ralph K. Bottet, USMC, a son.

WOTTON—Born at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 5, 1937, to Lt. (Jg) and Mrs. Albert H. Wotton, USN, a son.

Married

FOOTE-O'DONNELL—Married at Episcopal Church of Covenant, Junction City, Kan., Dec. 11, 1937, Miss Marian Foss O'Donnell to 1st Lt. Thomas Clary Foote, FA, USA, son of Rear Adm. Percy W. Foote, USN-Ret.

FOX-AMBROSE—Married at Arkansas City, Kan., Dec. 11, 1937, Miss Eleanor Louise Ambrose to Henry Hugo Fox, Jr., USNA, class of 1933.

HARPER-SCOLLIN—Married in the chapel at the Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif., Dec. 11, 1937, Miss Beatrice Mary Scollin, sister of Capt. Raymond C. Scollin, USMC, to Lt. (Jg) Cecil K. Harper, USN.

LLOYD-SMITH—Married at St. Clement Danes Church, London, England, Dec. 14, 1937, Miss Marie McRae Smith, daughter of Mrs. Richmond Temple and the late Maj. William Alden Smith, USA, granddaughter of Col. Milton A. McRae, to Lt. Comdr. T. C. Conway Lloyd of the Royal Navy.

MILLER-FRANK—Married in Chevy Chase, Md., Dec. 10, 1937, Miss Edina May Frank to Capt. Lyman Gano Miller, USMC.

MORGAN-ELLIOTT—Married recently, Miss Jane Power Elliott, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Malcolm Elliott, CE, USA, and granddaughter of Mrs. William P. Elliott and the late Lt. William P. Elliott, USN, to Mr. Embree William Morgan of Coffeyville, Kan.

SLAVENS-EDGERS—Married in Tokyo, Japan, Dec. 11, 1937, Miss Jane Margaret Edgers, daughter of Mrs. Eben Barton Edgers to Stanley Goodrich Slavens, Foreign Service, State Department, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. T. H. Slavens, USA-Ret.

Died

BAYER—Died Nov. 28, 1937, Lt. Max Bayer, USN-Ret.

BISCHOFF—Died at Tulsa, Okla., Dec. 10, 1937, Mrs. Katherine A. Bischoff, widow of the late Rev. J. W. Bischoff, mother of Mrs. Carl A. Baehr, wife of Lt. Col. Baehr, FA, USA, Interment, Tankhannock, Pa.

BRANDT—Died at La Jolla, Calif., Dec. 10, 1937, Comdr. Edmund S. R. Brandt, USN-Ret., of the class of 1909, U.S. Naval Academy.

BURKE—Died in airplane crash at San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 9, 1937, 2nd Lt. Edward P. Burke, AC, USA.

CROW—Died at Kendallville, Ind., Oct. 4, 1937, CMM Joseph Crow, USNR-Ret.

DANSEHAU—Died at the U. S. Marine Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, Nov. 19, 1937, CWT Victor Pierre Dansehaus, USNR.

DIETRICH—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1937, Mrs. Bess D. Dietrich, widow of Bsn. Arthur F. Dietrich, USN.

DILLINGHAM—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1937, Col. Albert R. Dillingham, USA-Ret.

DORN—Died at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1937, Capt. Edward John Dorn, USN-Ret.

GIX—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., Nov. 19, 1937, CEM Herman Albert Gix, FNR.

GRACIE—Died at Fairmont Rest, 1855 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1937, Mrs. Constance Gracie, widow of Col. Archibald Gracie who died following exposure in the Titanic disaster.

GREEN—Died at the Gorgas Hospital, Panama Canal Zone, Dec. 13, 1937, Maj. James O. Green, Jr., Inf., USA.

HATHAWAY—Died at Owenabow, Ky., Dec. 14, 1937, Col. Levy M. Hathaway, MC, USA-Ret.

JACKSON—Died at Teignmouth, England, Nov. 18, 1937, 2nd Lt. John Jackson, USA-Ret.

JACOBSEN—Died at Long Beach, Calif., recently, Helen Cary Jacobsen, wife of Lt. Comdr. Conrad L. Jacobsen, USN-Ret.

MCGILL—Died at Ft. Scott, Kan., Nov. 28, 1937, Maj. John Franklin McGill, USA-Ret.

NOLAN—Died at Panama Canal Zone recently, Mrs. John E. Nolan, wife of Capt. John E. Nolan, USA.

PENNYCOCK—Died at Salinas, Calif., Dec. 11, 1937, Mr. Russell Pennycock, who served as lieutenant in the United States Navy during the World War.

REECE—Died at Clarksburg, W. Va., Dec. 12, 1937, 2nd Lt. Eugene V. Reece, Cav., USA.

RESLEY—Died at the William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Dec. 6, 1937, 1st Lt. George Resley, Jr., Inf.-Res., USA.

SALZMAN—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 11, 1937, Isabelle Joanna Salzman, wife of Capt. Otto Salzman, USMC-Ret.

SCOTT—Died at Detroit, Mich., Dec. 13, 1937, Col. George H. Scott, MC, USA.

SHANAHAN—Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1937, Lt. Patrick Shanahan, USN-Ret.

SHEPHERD—Died at Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 13, 1937, 1st Lt. Albert Wynne Shepherd, USA-Ret.

SOULE—Died at Coronado, Calif., Nov. 24, 1937, Mrs. Alice Turner Soule, mother of Mrs. William I. Causey, wife of Commander Causey, USN.

SPICER—Died at Newark, N. J., Nov. 13, 1937, Lt. Floyd Oran Spicer, USNR.

SPRINKLE—Died at Topeka, Kan., Dec. 6, 1937, Mrs. Julia Anne Sprinkle, mother of Maj. Lester A. Sprinkle, Cav., USA.

STEPHENSON—Died at New York City, N. Y., recently, CEM George Stephenson, USN-Ret.

SWEENEY—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1937, Grace A. Sweeney, wife of Ena. Paul A. Sweeney, USNR.

TRAYLOR—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., CWT Thomas M. Traylor, USN-Ret.

WALLER—Died in airplane crash at Langley Fld., Va. Dec. 11, 1937, Maj. Alfred E. Waller, AC, USA.

WILLIAMS—Died at San Diego, Calif., Dec. 12, 1937, Pvt. Thomas E. Williams, USMC, son of Lt. and Mrs. Clarence E. Williams, USN-Ret.

WINSTRUP—Died at US Veterans Administration Hospital, Woods, Wis., Dec. 3, 1937, Bsn. Thomas Winstrup, USCG-Ret.

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MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

Labor representatives, testifying before the House Merchant Marine Committee this week on the proposed amendments to the Merchant Marine Act, opposed the provisions of the Bland bill for training of merchant seamen by the Coast Guard.

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, stating that his organization, "cannot stress too strongly our opposition to the setting up of training ships under the supervision of the Coast Guard or any other branch of the armed forces of our country" suggested that a training school be established under the joint supervision of the unions and the Maritime Commission with only union men as instructors.

The National Maritime Union head defended the organized seamen against the charges of insubordination and lack of discipline alleged against them. Referring to the training proposal, he said that "the anti-labor philosophy of certain branches of the armed services is well-known" and that American merchant seamen would look with the "utmost suspicion on the type of instruction that prospective seamen would be bound to get in a school staffed by the military."

Ralph Emerson, legislative representative of the Maritime Unions of the C. I. O., asked that the bill be amended to provide that the wearing of a Naval Reserve insignia by officers of the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve be optional instead of mandatory. He said that the reason for the request was that the high cost of gold braid would make such an insignia expensive.

Fourteen members of the crew of the SS Algic were convicted by a Federal jury in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16, on charges of endeavor and conspiracy to revolt as the result of a sit-down strike in Montevideo last Sept. 10.

As a stimulus to new ship construction, the Maritime Commission will make no further sales of surplus vessels in its laid-up fleet of World War origin, Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy has announced. The fleet now comprises 113 ships which Mr. Kennedy said will be held in reserve indefinitely for possible use in a commercial or military emergency.

In announcing the Commission's new policy, Mr. Kennedy said:

"The Commission has decided to make no more sales of ships from its laid-up fleet for operation in either the foreign or domestic trade of this country. Vessels remaining in the fleet will be held in reserve indefinitely for possible use in commercial or military emergencies. Any which may be subsequently found to have insufficient military or commercial value to warrant their further preservation, will be sold for scrap, or for any other use that will take them out of operation."

"Taking these old and idle ships off the market will remove one serious obstacle to the building of modern, fast vessels by private ship operators, which are imperatively needed for the rehabilitation of the merchant marine."

Since July, the Maritime Commission, its records disclose, has sold under competitive bidding 75 surplus vessels, aggregating 613,726 tons, realizing \$3,903,976.93 on the sales, an average of \$6.36 per dead weight ton.

Sixty-seven of these ships, classified by a special board as obsolete for commercial or military purposes were sold on an

"as is, where is" basis, either for scrapping, or under conditions which prohibit their operation to, or from any port in the United States for ten years.

Of the remaining 8 vessels, 4 were sold under terms which obligated the buyers to convert them into tankers; two for conversion into coastwise coilers; and two for operation solely in the domestic trade of this country.

The reserve fleet now comprises 4 obsolete passenger vessels, two cargo vessels laid up at Lake Union, Seattle, Wash., which may be disposed of in due course, and 107 steel cargo vessels. The 107 vessels have been concentrated in two units, one in the James River, off Ft. Eustis, Va., and the other in the Mississippi at New Orleans.

While all of these cargo vessels were built under the World War construction program, results of a recent inspection and drydocking survey made by the Commission showed that they still possess, despite their age and protracted idleness, sufficient value to warrant their preservation for emergency purposes only.

Financial Digest

Secretary of Commerce Roper predicted this week the early upturn of industrial production. He based his optimistic statement upon evidence in the Department's possession showing that production is running below the actual demand for goods and the reduction of inventories. Iron Age reports a halt for the first time in three months in the decline of steel making operations, the week's output being 27½ per cent of capacity, thus remaining unchanged from the previous week. With stocks in the hands of consumers below normal, Iron Age forecasts replenishment buying on a larger scale probable in January. Affecting this situation will be the housing proposals of the President, which are being pressed in Congress. Adjournment will occur on the 22nd, and it does not look as though a bill will be passed before that date, but at least the legislation will be in a position to assure its enactment early in the regular session beginning on January 3. Business is watching with keen attention developments in connection with the Administration's attitude toward industry and agriculture. The President announced on Wednesday he would hold further consultations next week with leaders of public utilities. The fact that negotiations are in progress is accepted as helpful and indicating a changed attitude on his part not only toward the utilities, against which he has been conducting constant war, but toward industry generally. It is stated the President continues determined to approach a "layman's balance" of the budget, and as evidence of this resolution reference is made to his purpose not to depart from his purpose to veto a farm bill which would cost the Treasury more than 500 million dollars. The Senate, which does not like the bill pending before it, but which will finally approve it, is incorporating provisions in the Measure to bring about presidential disapproval. It adopted, for example, this week, a provision authorizing "such sums as are necessary" to finance the ever-

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FINANCE

Service Legislative Summary

BILLS INTRODUCED

Army

Fish, H. R. 8666. To extend the provisions of an act entitled "An Act placing certain non-commissioned officers in the first grade."

Merritt, H. R. 8688. To authorize acquisition of the outstanding interests in land in the military reservation of Schenectady general depot, New York.

Sheppard, S. 3130. For relief of officers of the Russian Railway Service Corps.

Lamneck, H. R. 8702. To extend act of December 17, 1919, granting death gratuities to dependents of members of the Regular Army, to certain AC Reserve officers.

Navy

Hamilton, H. R. 8663. To amend Public Act No. 784, 71st Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the line of the Navy, and for other purposes."

McNary, S. 3127. To aid in providing a permanent mooring for the battleship Oregon.

Walsh, S. 3120. To authorize the President to appoint 100 acting assistant naval surgeons for temporary service.

Mott, H. R. 8696. To aid in providing a permanent mooring for the battleship Oregon.

Byrd, S. 3142. For relief of Comdr. Herbert Dumstre, Che. USN.

Coast Guard

Sutphin, H. R. 8692. Authorizing and directing the establishment of a training station for enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard.

General

Gasque, H. R. 8690. Granting a pension to widows and dependent children of World War veterans.

Addresses Medical Society

Capt. Joseph J. A. McMullin, (MC), USN, addressed the Norfolk County Medical Society on Dec. 13, on the subject of Cervical Hygroma, Amebic Abscess of the Liver and Carcinoma of the Gall Bladder.

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WHERE AND WHEN NEEDED

The Panay Incident

(Continued from Page 311)

Otori and Kasasagi and the British gunboat Ladybird. Down the Whangpoo river at Pootung the Oahu was boarded by a court of inquiry composed of Capt. Harold V. McKittick, Comdr. Abel C. J. Sabatol and Comdr. Morton L. Deyo, with Lt. Charles J. Whiting as judge advocate. The court, appointed by Admiral Yarnell, will assemble the facts regarding the incident.

The ill-fated Panay was assembled at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, Shanghai. The keel was laid on Dec. 16, 1926, she was launched on Armistice Day, 1927, and commissioned on Sept. 10, 1928. She cost the Navy, complete, \$500,786. The over-all length was 191 ft. 1 in., with a beam of 28 ft. 1 in., and a draft of 5 ft. 3 in. Her displacement was 450 tons and she was an oil burner.

The maximum draft of the vessel was 6 ft. 6 in., and she had a speed of 15 knots. Her armament consisted of 2 three-inch guns, and 10 thirty calibre machine guns. She developed 2,250 horsepower.

The commanding officer of the Oahu, Lt. Comdr. J. W. Sheehan, USN, reported to the Navy Department, through the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet that all Navy and civilian personnel of the Panay are accounted for as follows:

Dead

Sandro Sandini, Italian News Man; C. H. Carlson, Master, SS Meing, Standard Oil Co. tanker; Charles Lee Ensminger, Storekeeper 1st Class of the Panay.

Seriously Injured

Carl Henry Birk, Electrician's Mate 1st class; Peres Dix Ziegler, Ship's Cook 3rd class; Edgar William George Hulsebus, Coxswain; Kenneth James Rice, Electrician's Mate, 3rd class.

Injured

E. Gassie, Embassy Clerk; Lt. Comdr. James J. Hughes, USN, Commanding Officer, USS Panay; Lt. Arthur F. Anders, USN, Executive Officer, USS Panay; Lt. (jg) John W. Geist, USN, Watch Officer, USS Panay; Alex Kozak, Machinist Mate, 2nd class; Newton Lewis Davis, Fireman 1st class; John Henry Lang, Chief Quartermaster; Charles Scott Schroyer, Seaman 1st class; Cecil Barnard Green, Seaman 1st class; Raymond Leroy Browning, Electrician's Mate, 3rd class.

Uninjured

Civilians—George Atcheson, Jr., Secretary, American Embassy; J. Hall Paxton, Secretary, American Embassy; Normal Ally, Universal News; W. James, United Press; N. T. F. Soong, New York Times; L. Barzini, Italian News; H. Ros, Italian Embassy; E. Mayell, Metrotone News; McDonald, Fox News; R. Squires; Mr. Pickering, Sherwood, Rorgensen, Mender, Blasina, Goldie, all of Standard Oil Company of New York.

Officers—Capt. F. N. Roberts, USA; Ensign Benis H. Bluerse, USN; Lt. Clark G. Grauer, MC, USN.

Enlisted Men—Charles Speed Adams, Radioman 2nd class; Tony Barba, Jr., Ship's Cook, 3rd class; John Anthony Bonkowski, Gunner's mate, 3rd class; Ernest Claton Branch, Fireman 1st class; Walter Cheatham, Coxswain; Thomas Alton Coleman, Chief Pharmacist's Mate; Edward Elvin Cowden, Seaman 1st class; John Allen Dirnhofer, Seaman 1st class; Ring Ducey, Mess Attendant 1st class; Yuan Te Ehr, Mess Attendant 1st class; Fred George Fichtenmayer, Carpenter's Mate 2nd class; Emery Frank Fisher, Chief Water Tender; Michael Gerent, Machinist's Mate 2nd class; Joseph Anthony Granes, Gunner's Mate 2nd class; Robert Raymond Hebard, Fireman 1st class; John Nicholas Hennessy, Gunner's Mate 2nd class; William T. Hoyle, Machinist Mate 2nd class; Fon Birdell Huffman, Water tender 2nd class; Karl Harold Johnson, Fireman 1st class; Carl Herman Kerke, Seaman 1st class; Peter Henry Klumpers, Chief Machinist's Mate; William Perley Lander, Seaman 1st class; Ernest Richard Mahlmann, Chief Boatwain's Mate; William Allen McCabe, Fireman 1st class; Stanley William McEwen, Seaman 1st class; James Timothy Murphy, Jr., Radioman 3rd class; James Harvey Peck, Quartermaster 2nd class; Reginald Peterson, Radioman 2nd class;

Vernon Fate Puckett, Machinist's Mate, 1st class; Maurice David Rider, Coxswain; Antonio Rinaldi, Seaman 1st class; Thomas Matthew Spindle, Jr., Seaman 1st class; King Fong Sung, Mess Attendant, 1st class; John Patrick Tenny, Seaman 1st class; Homer Wharton Truax, Boatwain Mate 2nd class; Harry Bernard Tuck, Seaman 1st class; Cleo Earmlie Waxler, Boatwain Mate, 2nd class; John Thomas Weber, Yeoman 1st class; Marcus Veale Williamson, Fireman 1st class; Andy Reed Wisler, Radioman 1st class; Far Ze Wong, Mess Attendant, 1st class; Gerald Louis Weimers, Machinist Mate 1st class.

Panay Crew Hit Attackers

Revealing that the Panay promptly replied to the attack of the Japanese airplanes and that hits, though not vital, were made on some of them, Lt. Comdr. James J. Hughes, USN, commander, in an International News Service dispatch from Shanghai yesterday, asserted that he is "mighty proud of the performance of my officers and men, and I hope the people of America feel the same way."

Commander Hughes related that as soon as the attack was started he hurried to the bridge to get the vessel underway in the hopes that a moving target would afford some chance of escape. But before the vessel got up headway a direct hit was made on the port side, which killed Sandro Sandini, an Italian newspaper man, and broke Commander Hughes leg.

The Junior officers, he said, upheld the best traditions of the Navy, acting with "efficiency and courage." He especially cited Lt. John W. Geist, who also was injured. The Panay opened fire with its machine guns, hitting some of the attackers but not in vital spots, he said. His men lowered boats taking him and other injured ashore from where he saw his vessel go down with flags flying after Japanese boats swept her with machine-gun fire. The American flag was flying and was painted on her sides, he said.

War Referendum Petitions

The Ludlow resolution for a constitutional amendment to require a referendum before the United States could declare war, except in case of invasion, will be brought before the House early in the next session as the result of completion of a discharge petition this week.

Two hundred and eighteen members of the House signed a petition to bring the measure, locked in the House Judiciary Committee, to a vote of the House, and thus brought to the fore, at perhaps the most inopportune time imaginable, this embarrassing proposal which may play an unexpected part in the State Department's negotiations with Japan over the Panay incident.

The resolution, requiring a two thirds vote of both houses of Congress and the ratification of 36 states is given little chance of passage. It may not pass the House and undoubtedly will fail in the Senate. Its seriousness lies in the fact that more than one half of the members of the House completed signature of a petition to bring it to vote at the very time that the Government was taking a stiff tone toward Japan. The effect this has on the latter nation, in convincing her leaders that the strong demands of the President and the Secretary of State are pure bluff, is obvious. And should the House, its members yielding to an uninformed but strong agitation for the bill back home and depending as usual upon the Senate to kill an unwise but popular measure, pass the resolution, the Japanese disregard for American rights may put the President into a position of either taking some more drastic action or in backing down and risking another and a more serious Panay incident.

President Roosevelt's attitude toward the proposal amendment was made known clearly at his press conference yesterday when in reply to the question "Do you think a war referendum is consistent with representative form of government?" he answered, "No."

A rather large proportion of the memberships of the House Military and Naval Committees signed the discharge petition to bring the measure to a vote. Eight

members of the House Military Affairs Committee favored the resolution: Representatives, Metthey J. Merritt of N. Y., Maury Maverick of Tex., and C. Arthur Anderson of Mo., Democrats; Dewey Short of Mo., Leslie Arends of Ill., Charles R. Clason of Mass., and Albert G. Rutherford of Pa., Republicans; and Paul J. Kvale of Minn., Farmer-Labor. Of the Naval Affairs Committee membership, eleven signed the petition, Representatives, John J. Delaney, of N. Y., Frank C. Kniffin of Ohio, William H. Sutphin of N. J., Joseph B. Shannon of Mo., Byron N. Scott of Calif., Michael J. Stack of Pa., Warren G. Magnuson of Wash., and Lyndon B. Johnson of Tex., Democrats; and Ralph E. Church of Ill., James W. Mott of Ore., and Ralph O. Brewster of Me., Republicans. Representatives John F. Dockweiler, D. of Calif., Ross Collins, D. of Miss., and D. Lane Powers, R. of N. J., of the House subcommittee on military appropriations signed the petition, while five of the seven members of the House subcommittee on naval appropriations endorsed the measure, namely, Representatives J. O. Fernandez of La., J. G. Scrugham and Joseph E. Casey of Mass., Democrats, and J. William Ditter of Pa., and Charles A. Plumley of Vt., Republicans.

Widows Pensions

Representative Gasque, D. of S. C., chairman of the House Pensions Committee, has introduced a bill to pay a pension of \$30 a month to the widow of any World War veteran regardless of the service connection of the veteran's death.

The measure, should it be enacted, would be of great importance to the widows and dependents of personnel of the Regular Services, for it would make eligible for pension the dependents of officers and men who die after retirement from causes not traceable to their active service, provided they had World War service.

The present law authorizes payment of a pension of \$22 a month to the widows of Regular Service personnel who die in peace-time. No provision is made for pensions for dependents of Regular Service officers and men who die after retirement, unless their death was traceable to their service on the active list. However, a large proportion of the widows and dependents of retired personnel have been taken care of under the Spanish-American War pension act, which provides a \$30 a month pension to widows of veterans of that war regardless of the cause of his death. If a similar law is passed for the World War, future pensionable status would be given to another large group in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Representative Gasque has submitted the bill to the Veterans' Administration for study and recommendation. Strong opposition from the Administration is assured for the bill would cost many millions of dollars. If the experience of the prior wars is any example, however, it will eventually be put over by the veterans organizations. The text of the bill follows:

That the widow of any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the World War between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, or if there was service in Russia between April 6, 1917, and April 1, 1920, service to be computed from date of entrance into service to date of discharge, and was honorably discharged from such service, or, regardless of the length of service, was discharged for or died in service of a disability incurred in the service in the line of duty, such widow having married such soldier, sailor, or marine prior to July 3, 1931, shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his Army or Navy service, be placed upon the pension roll at the rate of \$30 a month during her widowhood, and she shall also be paid \$6 a month for each child under eighteen years of age of such officer or enlisted man; and in case there be no widow or one not entitled to pension, the minor children under eighteen years of age of such officer or enlisted man shall be entitled to the pension herein provided for the widow, and in the event of the death or remarriage of the widow, the pension shall continue from the date of such death or remarriage to such child or children of such officer or enlisted man until the age of eighteen years: **Provided**, That in case a minor child is insane, idiotic,

or otherwise mentally or physically helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of such child, or during the period of such disability.

Sec. 2. The term "child" shall mean a legitimate child under the age of eighteen. Children born before the marriage of their parents, if acknowledged by the father before or after the marriage, shall be deemed legitimate.

Sec. 3. The administrative and penal provisions applicable to claims under Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-third Congress, March 20, 1933, and amendments thereto, shall be applicable to this Act.

Good-Will on Football Game

The following letters were exchanged between the commandant of the Fifteenth Naval District, Balboa, C. Z., and the commanding general of the Panama Canal Department:

Balboa, Canal Zone,
Saturday—Nov. 27.

My dear General Stone:

The Officers of the Fifteenth Naval District join me in congratulating you and our other brother officers of the Army in the Panama Canal Department, on your splendid victory today.

The best team won.

May it only tend to cement the fine spirit of comradeship that exists between the sister services in this area.

Cheer heartily!

We shall be back again next year.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Walter Vernou.

December 1, 1937

Rear Admiral W. N. Vernou, U. S. Navy,
Commandant, 15th Naval District,
Balboa, Canal Zone.

Dear Admiral Vernou:

When I returned home Saturday evening I found that you had driven up to Quarry Heights, and left a note for me congratulating the Army on its victory in the Army-Navy football game.

This fine, gracious and sportsmanlike act on your part brought to me a warm glow of appreciation and pleasure, and, with your permission, I am sending your note to all Posts in the Department to be read to each command, as an example of the good will and sportsmanship that should ever prevail between the two services.

When your note has been read at the various Posts, I am sure that all members of this command will join me in appreciation of the good will shown us by you and your command.

You say, "We will be back again next year," and I assure you that every time the Navy Team proves stronger than the Army, we will stand ready to return your expressions of good will in full measure.

With best wishes from us all, I am
Always sincerely yours,

David L. Stone.

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Urges AA Increase

An increase in officer personnel, the establishment of six new anti-aircraft regiments and additional funds for coast defenses and for research are recommended by Maj. Gen. A. H. Sunderland, Chief of Coast Artillery, in his annual report to the Secretary of War.

Outlining improvements made during the year in matériel, General Sunderland cited the standardization of a new mobile searchlight unit, the development of a promising new submarine mine system and the scheduled testing of a new model antiaircraft director. Declaring that present fire control equipment and methods "are capable of accomplishing the desired results in service," the Chief of Coast Artillery urged "constant and untiring effort" to increase the simplicity and ruggedness of instruments.

The commissioned strength of the Coast Artillery Corps on June 30 last was 1,014, General Sunderland said, of which 371 were assigned to branch duty in the United States, 279 to branch duty outside the continental limits of the States, 311 on detached duty and 53 detailed in other arms and services. This number is insufficient, he declared.

"The demand for officers for duty other than with the branch has steadily increased," it was stated, "This increase, together with the increase in the quota of student officers for the Special Service Schools, and the high percentage of Coast Artillery officers maintained on foreign service, has resulted in a serious shortage of commissioned personnel for duty with troops in the United States. Twenty-nine per cent of the officers commissioned in the Coast Artillery Corps, exclusive of those detailed in other arms and services, are on foreign service, a proportion much higher than any other arm. Every effort is made to maintain an adequate number of officers on duty with troops so as to insure proper training. However, it is evident that the only solution to the problem is an increase in commissioned strength."

In recommending that six additional skeletonized antiaircraft regiments be activated to provide satisfactory peace time training and fill mobilization needs, General Sunderland said:

"This will furnish one antiaircraft unit for each of the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Corps Areas and one for the northern part of the Ninth Corps Area to care for the training of units in that vicinity and to provide more fully for the protection of the vital utilities and naval establishments in that critical area. The active units in each regiment should include, as a minimum, one regimental headquarters and headquarters battery, a searchlight battery, a gun battery, and a machine gun battery so that all phases of training in antiaircraft work can be undertaken."

Approval has been authorized, General Sunderland revealed, for the arming of tractor drawn, railway and antiaircraft units, except machine gun batteries, with rifles instead of pistols. This change, he declared, will provide better protection against enemy aircraft. Additional ammunition allowances are required, he said, to permit more small arms target practice to include firings at aerial targets.

While an increase in funds for maintenance of sea coast installations was allowed this year, the \$1,325,427 provided is not sufficient to maintain seacoast armament in proper condition it was stated. Appropriations for the current year were \$2,726,871 short of the amount necessary to carry out the five year program for modernization of the seacoast defenses of the West Coast, Panama and Hawaii.

New buildings for class rooms and to house the enlisted personnel at the Coast Artillery School are needed, the General reported. Temporary war-time buildings now in use "are no longer fit for the purpose," he stated, urging construction at the "earliest possible date."

No change in present policy of conducting a one year course for Regular Army officers at the School is recommended until additional officer personnel is provided for the Corps, General Sunderland stated,

even though a two year course is preferable.

More ammunition than that now authorized by Army Regulations for antiaircraft firings is essential, it was stated. This increase is required in order that the following type firings may be conducted, the Coast Artillery chief said: Firings using fuze range pattern of adjustment which requires the firing of more than two guns at the same time; two or more batteries firing on the same target; all around, unlimited range firings over land where targets can approach from any direction.

The new model antiaircraft director to be tested should be an improvement not only as to functioning of the instrument, General Sunderland said, but also as to its capability of quantity production in war-time. In connection with the test of a new seacoast director by the Coast Artillery Board this year, it was stated, a complete study of the position finding system for seacoast artillery will be made in an effort to improve and simplify existing methods.

Special mention was made of two improvements in materials accomplished during the past year, as follows:

"In order to reduce both the initial and maintenance costs and to insure satisfactory service for a longer period of time, a new mobile searchlight unit was standardized. This unit provides a light, carried in one commercially standard truck, and a power plant and accessories, carried in another commercially standard truck. With this type of searchlight it will be unnecessary to rely on one motor for the power of both the vehicle and the generator.

"An improved submarine mine system proved so promising, when tested in comparison with the existing standard, that it has been classified as 'Limited Procurement type' to permit its installation and test."

Letters to the Editor

Favors Wyatt Plan

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The proposed selection plan of Lieutenant Commander Wyatt published by you in a recent issue reveals many startling facts. Few members of the classes of 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 have the heart to make a study of the present promotion system and figure out their chances for promotion to Lt. Comdr. and the higher ranks. An analysis of the present situation is given in the tables below.

Lts. on selected list:

July 1, 1937	
'22 all promoted on July 1, 1938	
144—'23	
23—'23 pickups	
150—'24 selected	
317	
July 1, 1938	
317	
(—) 140—'23 promoted by July 1, 1939	
177—27 in '23, 150 in '24	
23—pickups from '24	
150—selected from '25	
350	
July 1, 1939	
(—) 155—27 in '23, 128 in '24 promoted by July 1, '40	
195	
23—pickups from '25	
150—selected from '26	
368	
July 1, 1940	
368	
23—pickups from '26	
150—selected from '27	
540—on waiting list	
Lts. passed over (extra Nos.):	
July 1, 1937	
530	
(—) 23—from '23	
507	
123—from '24	
630	
(—) 23—attrition	
605	
July 1, 1938	
605	
(—) 23 from '24	
582	

120—from '25	
702	
(—) 25—attrition	
677	
677	July 1, 1939
(—) 23 from '25	
654	
120—from '26	
774	
(—) 23—attrition	
751	
751	July 1, 1940
(—) 23—from '26	
728	
220—from '27	
948—passed over	

There will be 540 on the waiting list for promotion and 948 passed over lieutenants after the selection board meets in 1941. The above numbers are approximately correct.

The Vinson bill will increase the number of officers to be promoted to Lt. Comdr. but it does not give these officers a chance to reach the higher grades.

From a careful analysis of the present system, the Vinson bill (which makes little change in the present system) and the Wyatt plan, it is obvious that the officers in these classes should wholeheartedly back the Wyatt plan for the following reasons:

(1) While we have to wait a longer time for our promotion all but 10% will be promoted and little financial loss will be sustained by the group as a whole.

(2) The promotion to Commander is opened up to a larger number of the group and those not making the grade will be assured of 24 years service before being retired.

(3) A larger number of the group will reach the grade of Captain with 30 years service.

(4) For the "supermen" who might feel as though they are being held back it is well to point out the fact that they will reach the grade of Rear Admiral two years and possibly three years earlier than they would under the present system.

A close study of the excellent plan proposed by Lieutenant Commander Wyatt will reveal many additional advantages to this group of officers.

It is believed that the Wyatt bill will improve the morale and efficiency of the entire officer personnel of the Navy.

Class of '25.

Chaplain Arnold Reports

Chaplain William R. Arnold, USA, will take the oath of office as Chief of Chaplains, United States Army, in the office of the Chief of Chaplains in Washington on Dec. 23. The oath of office will be administered by Major General Allen W. Gullion, The Adjutant General, USA.

Colonel Arnold will succeed Col. Alva J. Brasted, who will go to Ft. Belvoir, Va., on or about the first of February.

The retiring Chief of Chaplains expressed the following sentiment upon his retirement:

"As one who is about to complete four years of service in the office of the Chief of Chaplains, if space permitted, he would attempt to express in some adequate way to all the members of the Corps of Chaplains his deep and heartfelt gratitude for the wonderful cooperation and the many kindnesses received. The relationships with the War Department and all, in connection with the work of the office of the Chief of Chaplains, have been most pleasant. Every day of service here has been a happy one. May the many friendships formed ever continue. The writer finishes these four years of service with only pleasant memories, and he bespeaks for his most worthy successor, Chaplain Arnold, a most happy and successful tour of service."

John Paul Jones House

Capt. Dudley Knox, USN-Ret., this week announced that the Naval Historical Foundation has raised a total of almost ten thousand dollars toward purchasing and renovating the historic John

Paul Jones House at Fredericksburg.

It is expected that an intensive publicity campaign will be inaugurated with the new year, appeals for subscription to be made over the radio and by the daily press.

The ten thousand dollar sum brings the drive for the amount needed well over the half way mark, and virtually assures the success of the project.

Captain Knox, in announcing the intended publicity drive, said that he expected that many Jones relics would be unearthed and that through the medium of wide publicity of the Jones house many hitherto unknown facts about the Naval hero would be discovered.

President Roosevelt has continued to show an active interest in the plan to save the Jones home, and it is expected that the President will become even more actively interested upon receipt of the report of the Interior Department investigating committee which is now proceeding with its study.

Naval Historical Foundation officials said that there can be no doubt as to the authenticity of the Fredericksburg house, and are confident that the report of the Department of Interior's investigator will bear them out.

The Navy League of the United States has joined forces with the Foundation in its fight to preserve for posterity the homes of John Paul Jones and also Stephen Decatur.

Foundation officials are also extremely gratified with the reception that has been accorded their plans, and expressed sincere thanks to everyone instrumental in the work going on.

They also emphasized the fact that a great deal of work remained to be done, and that cooperation was essential to successful culmination.

Build Cargo Vessels

Bids on 12 fast cargo ships that can be converted quickly into auxiliary craft for the Navy were called for Dec. 16 by the Maritime Commission, in the large peacetime merchant tonnage order of this type in the Nation's history.

Cost of the ships was placed at between \$18,000,000 and \$23,000,000, in unofficial estimates. All the vessels are for operation in foreign commerce.

Each of the new ships will have a speed of 15½ knots, 50 per cent faster than the majority of American vessels of this type now in service. The boats will be built to a standard design, developed by the technical staff of the commission, in collaboration with private shipbuilding experts.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since December 10, 1937.

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Edwin K. Smith, CAC, No. 16. Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Edwin K. Smith, CAC, No. 16. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Colonel—Louis R. Dougherty, FA, No. 17.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Colonel—Robert K. Whitson, Inf., No. 22. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Robert K. Whitson, Inf., No. 22. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Otto F. Lange, Inf., No. 23.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Arthur W. Brock, Jr., AC, No. 33. Last nomination to the grade of Major—John J. Murphy, Inf., No. 36. Vacancies—None. Senior Captain—Edgar A. Jarman, JAGD, No. 37.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 3490.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lieutenant—John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf., No. 1963.

Non-Promotion List

Maj. Lucius K. Patterson, MC, promoted to Lt. Colonel.

Maj. Charles R. Mueller, MC, promoted to Lt. Colonel.

Maj. Charles F. Davis, MC, promoted to Lt. Colonel.

Maj. Clarence M. Reddig, MC, promoted to Lt. Colonel.

1st Lt. John T. B. Strode, MC, promoted to Captain.

1st Lt. Paul H. Leach, MC, promoted to Captain.

Maj. Daniel S. Lockwood, DC, promoted to Lt. Colonel.

1st Lt. Velmer W. McGinnis, VC, promoted to Captain.

FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS-DIGEST

1 British Views: Tactics To-day and Yesterday.

a. *The Citizen Soldier.* The influence of training methods on the success of an army in the early stages of a war, entered into after some years of peace, cannot be exaggerated.

In an army such as the British, largely composed in peace time, and almost entirely so in war time, of voluntary part-time soldiers or recruits, the responsibility of the regular staff is even greater. The temporary officer bases his ideas on those of his professional brother to a greater extent than he does in a professional European army. Now imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery but it is a double-edged weapon from a military point of view. The senior officers responsible are, in some cases, by no means young and have perhaps seen little of active service in recent periods; some may even still believe in ancient "shibboleths," and in a rigidity of drill and battle training obviously unsuitable to the complex conditions of modern warfare and the changed psychology of the modern soldier and drafted citizen.

b. *Some of the Fallacies of 1914.* Twenty-three years ago we entered on the greatest military adventure of our history. If one considers for a moment the tactical tenets of that period, not so long ago really, and recalls how unsuitable they proved to be in practice, it is highly illuminating. Is a similar catastrophe impending for the military experts in the next war, when it comes?

The attack, under all circumstances, was the solution of any tactical problem. This was due to a slavish imitation of French teaching. Cavalry were confidently expected to participate in all phases of the battle, and to operate in a manner which immediately proved to be impossible under modern conditions.

The artillery support considered necessary for any given operation was ludicrous, and consequently the supply of shells utterly inadequate, as many will remember with mixed feelings. The ideas of the Staff as to the likely percentage of casualties bore no relation to actualities. The machine gun was never looked on as the dominating factor on the battlefield, and was often concealed in woody groves on training inspection, its tactical employment being poorly understood.

The cult of "musketry, flag-signalling, route marching, steady drill," and "allegiance" schemes (culled from the French, but quite useful) filled the military minds of those who were responsible, for the time being. Yet they were not amateurs but were hardworking, devoted officers and in touch with the military ideas of foreign nations. Incidentally, except for the Germans, who had realized the value of machine guns and increased artillery support, most foreign staffs held very similar views.

c. *How about the Next War?* Such reminiscences are not encouraging for those liable to participate in the next conflagration. In our own case, we have the experience of the hideous errors referred to above, and are unlikely to repeat them. After all, the latter part of the war of 1914-1918 differed entirely from its initial stages, and all concerned acquired a good working knowledge of mechanization, military aviation, the use of tanks and armoured cars, and of very improved methods of communication; also of gas and smoke, unused up till 1915. These have all acquired increased importance, of course, and the principal tactical problem to solve is that of the best way to combine these improved means of war so as to obtain tactical decisions and avoid the long years of "mole warfare" of the last great war.

In this connection it is well to remember that many of the things hailed as new in the press are not new at all, though probably improved. For instance, motor transport columns, M. G. companies, mortars, and various methods of mechanical movement of first line vehicles were rather normal after 1915. Many people forget that very large air forces existed in 1918, and numerous tanks of varying design, as a matter of fact many of these

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or their copies are still in use in various European armies.

That all of this equipment will be improved is certain, but in the highly internationalized world of today information on such subjects is easier to attain than in 1914.

d. *What are the Tactical Lessons of Abyssinia, Spain, and Morocco?* No major war has been fought since 1918. In Morocco and in Abyssinia, European troops with local auxiliaries were fighting natives with no armament beyond rifles. In both cases it is true that they were faced with great natural difficulties of roadless and mountainous terrain, but all the advantages of modern armament and training lay with them. Yet it took the French years to conquer Morocco, and the Italians had to expend large forces and vast quantities of transport to terminate a military promenade to Addis-Ababa.

The principal lesson appears to be the extraordinary holding power of the modern rifle in the hands of skillful warriors, in the case of Morocco, and the dependence of tactical action on rapid transportation as in Abyssinia.

The fighting in Spain, such as it has been, in small forces on widely scattered fronts, with comparatively untrained forces, has, at any rate, confirmed the fact that with even moderate armaments a tactical decision appears more difficult than ever to attain. It has affirmed the great holding power of modern M. G.'s in the defensive, and the impossibility of successful attack without superior support. The vulnerability of mechanized columns tied to roads for movement has been proved. In the air the forces were insufficient to produce that devastation so dear to the super air-minded.

In neither case has the possession of modern armament speeded up the attacker's task; the more complex the means become, the more difficult it is to assemble them when and where required.

e. *Training for the Next War.* The main principles governing our ideas of training for the next war seem sound enough, but even a cursory glance at them shows how well trained officers and soldiers must be to apply them. The points to be stressed are as follows: 1. Elasticity and transmission of command. 2. The necessity for a combination of surprise and a definite superiority of means to ensure success in any attack. 3. The necessity for reconnaissance by every available means on all occasions. 4. The mechanization of movement of personnel, and especially of all supporting arms, up to the battle area, whenever possible. 5. The tactical movement of M. G.'s and A. Tk. guns by such means, wherever possible. 6. The use of armoured and mechanized formations for definite tactical missions in conjunction with air forces. 7. The absolute necessity for initiative on the part of all ranks.

In fact, the "tempo" of military action is obviously speeding up, chiefly owing to the following developments: Improvements in intercommunication, by air, ground, radio, television and propaganda; the increased efficiency and speed of mechanized vehicles; improved tractors and wheels for guns and automatic weapons; air developments; improved bridging equipment; replacement of cavalry by more rapidly moving mechanical means.

One of the most important tactical features of today lies in the greatly increased percentage of guns and automatic weapons in all armies. This adds complexity to tactics, and initially, at

any rate, confers added strength on the defense. Its actual effect will not be seen till the bullets fly.

f. *Training the Troops.* To meet the demands shown above, a very high standard of individual and unit training is required. The next war will exact even higher morale and initiative than the last. All personnel will need a working knowledge of a diversity of weapons and some mechanical handiness. All officers and N. C. O.'s will require more self-reliance and general military knowledge than ever before. Even the private soldier will have to be a Jack of all trades compared to "Old Bill" with his rifle and bayonet!

All of this will have to be learned in the unit. It is hard to train troops up to such a standard, but it is perfectly possible to avoid allowing the persistence of tactical errors of a nature impossible in modern war, or wasting time on training suitable for the days of Brown Bess. Yet such things go on—hide-bound drill and assembly formations; stereotyped attack formations in linear array; unsupported and unprepared attacks against positions held by M. G.'s; lack of concealment from air and ground; if we persist in such follies, higher tactical training is useless.

(*The Territorial. (British) October, 1937.*)

2 Gt. Britain: The Inter-Divisional Maneuvers.

a. *The Aldershot Maneuvers 1937.*

In the inter-divisional exercise which took place, from the 9th to 11th September, in the East Anglian Maneuver Area, the 2nd Division—which was almost completely mechanized—assisted by every known device to ensure the success of its final big attack on the Great Chishall position, helped by tanks, by a barrage, half smoke and half high-explosive, helped by mechanical transport for its infantry for wide outflanking movements, and, above all, by the audacity and initiative of its temporary commander, Brigadier General Nosworthy, failed to drive home its attack.

The defending 1st Division, under its able leader, Major General Armitage, remained complete master of the situation, and moreover, inflicted very heavy losses on its enemy.

Brigadier General Nosworthy cannot be accused of adopting stereotyped methods; on the contrary, he showed great flexibility of mind. For example his method of conducting the approach march of his division, on a broad front, was a departure from normal procedure, although the value of this method was proved up to the hilt, both positively and negatively, on certain occasions during the war, e. g., at the Aisne and at the Petit Morin. Nosworthy moved his division with the three brigade groups in line, and had no advanced guard, though each brigade group had an independent protective detachment. Let us hope this method has come to stay, and that the days of spearhead advances with ponderous advanced guards are gone forever.

However, in spite of all this the attack failed, and, not to put a fine point on it, failed completely. One may well ask, what is to be done about it?

3 *Spain: The Predominant Role of Infantry.* An article appearing in "CHOC," by General de Cugnac, French Army, dealing with lessons of the Spanish War, is quoted as of interest. His opinions are confirmed by other military critics; the view that aviation has been

greatly overrated in modern warfare appears to be unanimous in France.

That infantry is still on the job is perhaps the principal lesson learned from the Spanish War. Must we change our conception of fighting acquired 20 years ago? New weapons have been greatly perfected since the last war. Does this change give modern battle a different character?

Precise replies to precise questions are difficult to obtain; we know very little of actual operations in Spain, due to incompetent observers and lack of sufficient details.

The number of effectives is not what we have been used to in the last war; discipline and cooperation is lacking. We must not, therefore, seek in the Spanish War lessons of capital importance which might serve in a great European war.

The predominance of the infantry in the Spanish War is affirmed in as complex a nature as in the world war; success was only obtained by occupation of the ground. The infantry, alone, was able to hold its ground positions; certainly it must be provided with necessary weapons both offensive and defensive.

The Spanish War registered an advantage for the troops on the defensive. When the artillery and planes were not present in large numbers, the defense was capable of resisting attack. Barbed wire, machine guns, anti-tank apparatus, etc., are capable of stopping the attacker.

The tank, more rapid, better armed and better protected than the tank of 1918, has encountered terrible counter-weapons. It is not alone the anti-tank gun which pierces the tank armor, nor the distant artillery with accurate fire, but also the individual fighter, hidden in a hole, who at a distance of 33 feet throws out a can of petrol on the tank and sets it in flames.

Tanks, grouped in sufficient numbers, are apt to conquer ground. They must, however, be supported by artillery if enemy artillery is in front of them. But tanks cannot hold captured ground, and it is essential that the infantry follow the tank and prepare to hold the captured ground. The limits of the tank, therefore, seem definite.

Aviation has disappointed those who thought it would revolutionize war. Bombing operations destroy towns, but produce no decisive results for the ensemble of the operations. For the past six months Madrid has been bombed but it still stands and inhabitants live on. Air attack on rear zones are not of a character to decide a war. The system of Douhet may be only a dream. The Italians abstained from trying it in the Ethiopian War. Their aviation worked hand in hand with the infantry and contributed towards winning the battle—the battle of the infantry.

Anti-aircraft defense has made wonderful progress; anti-aircraft guns are much better and their method of firing has improved. The Germans have obtained excellent results. Every new weapon soon finds its counter-part. Perhaps aviation is about to lose its power and efficiency.

Not a word about cavalry in the Spanish War: the machine gun, the wire fences, and the trench have definitely barred the horse from the battlefield.

Motorized units have not been utilized to any extent in the Spanish conflict, though operations presented a good field for this type of weapon; lack of machine guns is given as the reason. To go ahead fast and far, is a good procedure but may be a dangerous one if captured ground cannot be held. To hold ground the infantry is necessary, with all its accessories.

The last word of modern warfare appears to remain with infantry, well supported by artillery and aviation; even that is not sufficient; battles are struggles of superior strength and in order to win one must be better armed than the enemy.

(*de Cugnac. "Choc." 1937.*)

—C. A. W.



JOAN CRAWFORD

takes time out from her part in M-G-M's "Mannequin" to play the part of Mrs. Santa Claus. Joan Crawford has smoked Luckies for eight years, has been kind enough to tell us: "They always stay on good terms with my throat."

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